137678 ae

YOU CAN GET

10 Years' Old P & O Whisky

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,213—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUEDAY, APRIL 2, 1901.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	18th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th March, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,143	1st May, 1901.
* IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st June 1901.

* She will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 6:0.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinelich	6,043	15th April 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5095	in May 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,050	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Matcovich	2,968	23rd April 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st April, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,208	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	6th June 1901.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. "INDUS" will NOT CALL at Bombay Eastward BOUND owing to the strike of Dock Labourers at Marseilles having Delayed her DEPARTURE thence some FIVE DAYS.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th April, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOZAMBIQUE, IBO, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 17th April.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MERKARA, 3,099 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 10th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st April 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,282 tons will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 3rd proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th March, 1901.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
S.S. SULTAN	2844	Pohlenz	13th April.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, and MOMBASSA, and all the Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL, (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 25th March, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	60	24	16
With Curb	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	15

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.

PURE AND WHOLESOME.

WHSKIES.

		Rs.	a.
HIGHLAND MALT	Per doz.	26	0
FINE OLD GLENLIVET	,,	24	0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR	,,	32	8
OLD IRISH	,,	26	0

BRANDIES.

			Rs.	a.
SPECIAL INVALID	15 years old,	per doz.	76	0
EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR	,,	per bot.	6	8
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC	,,	per doz.	47	0
OLD PALE COGNAC	,,	,,	40	0
PALE COGNAC	,,	,,	34	0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

THE BEST PROCURABE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FORNEW PRICE LIST.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.

LAURENT'S LIQUEUR,
50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.

ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
,, SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c

WINES.

SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA,
CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
CLARET, BURGUNDY,
LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CAN ORS
LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD.
&c. &c. &c.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated, and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	25	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	..
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES' WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.

		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12
EXTRA	,,	3	12
IMPERIAL	,,	2	12
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12

SMALL SIZES,

		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	,,	3	0
IMPERIAL	,,	2	8
FINE	,,	2	4
PRINCESS	,,	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES AND GERMAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUWKRANT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.

ABSINTHE (PERNOD FILS).
KUMMEL.
MANDARINO (LIQUEUR).
ANISETTE (BRIZARD & ROGERS).
KIRSCHENWASSER.
CREMES & LIQUEURS ASSORTED.

MASTICA CHIO, Rs. 2-8 Per Bot.
DUC DE MARSAT (dry) CHAMPAGNE.
ASTI SPUMANTE (SPARKLING).
FRENCH VERMOUTH (NOILLY PRAT).
ITALIAN VERMOUTH (TORINO).
MALAGA, BARBERA & other WINES.

ITALIAN RICE; MACARONI & VERMECELLI ASSORTED;
LENTILS and SPILT PEAS; WALNUTS, HAZELNUTS,
ALMONDS, MALAGA RAISINS FRESH STOCK.
MANGOES AFFONSA & FERNANDINA preserved in Syrup.
ATTENTION is drawn to our celebrated
GRIGNOLINO CLARET thoroughly genuine article.
Only Rs. 10 per dozen quarts.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.

Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited

---

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL," Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers,
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

At the SIR J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

Last 5 days of the Exhibition, open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

TUESDAY, 2nd and WEDNESDAY 3rd, April.

Admission further REDUCED to 4 ANNAS.

Exhibitors may have their Pictures by sending to the Exhibition Rooms on 4th, 5th and 6th April, 1901.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY the 5th, 6th and 8th instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

S. P. C. K., BOMBAY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, will be held in the Cathedral Boys' High School, Bombay, on THURSDAY, April 18th, at 5-30 P.M.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members to consider the Revised Club Rules will be held in the Club at 5-45 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, 1901.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.

STEAM LAUNCH "VERAVAL" FOR SALE.

THE said LAUNCH can now be seen at BOMBAY, BORI BANDAR, Offers and inquiries may be addressed to

Mr. SHARIFF SALE MAHAMMAD,
Veraval, Junagadh State,

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. MAITLAND, Indian Medical Service, who was killed in Jubaland on the 16th of February last, are requested to submit them to the undersigned within one month from this date, after which the accounts will be closed.

T. R. A. G. MONTGOMERY, MAJOR,
Marine Batalion,
10, Marine Lines, Esplanade, Bombay.
President, Committee of Adjustment,
Bombay, 2nd of April, 1901.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6 % Preference Shares, Rs. 100 each.

APPLICATIONS for the above Shares are now being received and Registered at the Head Office, Branches, and Agencies. THE LIST of Shares reserved for Shareholders being closed, a limited number of Shares is available to the general public.

Previous applicants are reminded that the payment of the final call was due on the 31st March.

Application Forms may be obtained at the Head Office or any of the Branches or Agencies.

By Order of the Board.

REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager,
Calcutta, 1st April, 1901.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M. on MONDAY, the fifteenth day of April, 1901, for the SUPPLY of FIVE SWEEPING MACHINES.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. five, be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees Two Hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

MUNCHERJI C. MURZBAN,
F. R. I. B. A., M. INST. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 1st April, 1901.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE of about 628 CAST IRON WATER PIPES landed at Vizagapatam, from various Steamers, and rejected by the consignees as being cracked or fractured. About 500 of the pipes are only slightly damaged, and are servisable.

The number and sizes of the pipes are approximately as follows:

119 Pipes C. I. 15"
28 " " 14"
448 " " 10"
8 " " 8"
7 " " 6"
1 " " 5"
3 " " 4"
5 " " 3"
1 " " 2 1-2"
3 " " 2"
2 10" Bend pipes.
1 15" " "
1 3" Spigot and Socket.
1 12" Lengthening piece.

Further particulars on application to the undersigned, on whose premises the pipes may be seen.

For the Underwriters—

STUART HALL & CO.,
Lloyd's Agents, Vizagapatam.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 9½ MILLIONS STERLING.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents,
Madras.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc supplied.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE S. S. "SETOS."

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from A. Strandes, Esq., Agent, German East Africa Line, to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Bombay, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1901, at 3 p.m., on account of whom it may concern.

The steam-ship "Setos" of about 1,804 tons Register, as she now lies sunk in the Bombay harbour near the Middle Ground Battery.

The Bunker coal on board consisting of about 110 tons Bengal coal will be sold along with the steamer.

The cargo, passengers' baggage and crew's effects on board the vessel will not be included in the sale.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the purchaser shall pay the balance the next day and take charge of the vessel.

For conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 1st April, 1901.

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THE SALE of the s.s. "SETOS" sunk in the Bombay Harbour will take place at Crawford's Rooms TO-DAY, at 3 P.M.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS,

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	" 4½
Third do	" 3½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	3	Quarterly	" 3-12

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

NOTICES.

"SALVITIS" (Regtd.)

VETERINARY REMEDIES.

THE CELEBRATED AND NEVER-FAILING AUSTRALIAN TONIC AND CONDITION POWDER for Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Poultry and Live Stock generally, a trial will speak for itself. Separate preparations for each class of Live Stock. BE YOUR OWN VET. and write for "Salvitis" Annual, contg High Art Plates of Prize Live Stock and fully detailing ALL Ailments with their Remedies, supplied gratis. We also stock AUSTRALIAN FODDER (a "tit-bit" for Australian Horses in the East) Chaff, Bran, Oats, Lucerne and Oaten Hay (in Bales). Also "Country Crushed Food," our "SPECIAL" BRAND.

Sole Agents:- In India, Burmah and Ceylon for "Salvitis", Veterinary Remedies.

THE AUSTRALIAN FODDER CO.,

Head Office in India and Steam Power Mills, at CHETLA CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY taken over the AGENCY of AYALA CHAMPAGNE for WESTERN India, and are prepared to offer special terms for the supply of this well known brand to Clubs, Messes, and the Trade.

PHIPSON, & Co.

Bombay, 26th March, 1901.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted by Messrs CUTLER PALMER and Co. of London in my favour, and which was recently withdrawn by Mr. F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT, their Attorney in India, is again in force in accordance with instructions received from the Firm's Head Office in London.

per. pro. CUTLER PALMER & Co.,
CHARLES MARQUIS,
General Manager.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-2/ Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Self and Co-Secretaries.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF CHAIRS AND CROSSING.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 p.m. (gun Fire,) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, 1901, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs 200 must accompany each Tender form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—Must be made to the Company's Cashier on advice of acceptance of offer.

Note.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th March, 1901.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1901 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 13th day of March, 1901.

JAMES MACDONALD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Citation under Section 250, Act X of 1865.

IN THE CHIEF COURT OF THE PUNJAB.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
CASE No. 1 of 1901.

In the goods of MULLICK DAS RAM, of Dera Ismail Khan, deceased.

WHEREAS TILOKCHAND, CHELARAM and HARKESHENLAL, of Dera Ismailkhan have made an application to this Court under Section 246 A, of the Indian Succession Act, X of 1865, for Probate of the Will of MULLICK DAS RAM, deceased, to be granted to themselves as the Executors named in the said Will; and whereas the 16th day of April, 1901, has been fixed for hearing the said application, this citation is issued, in terms of Section 256 of the said Act, to all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the said deceased, to come and see the proceedings in this Court on the date specified above, before the grant of probate.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Chief Court of the Punjab, this 22nd day of March, 1901, at Lahore.

The Seal of the Chief Court of Punjab.

By Order,
A. R. ANDERSON,
Deputy Registrar,
Chief Court, Punjab.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 1.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet this morning at Saturday's rates viz. 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank wire, 1s. 3 15-16d. for demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for 3 months' credits. These rates have remained in force throughout the day with almost no business. Neither Banks nor Houses seem inclined to give way, and the transactions reported are in consequence almost nil. We quote.

Bank Wire	1s. 3 29-32d.
" Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months Credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
" Francs	1·69 3 4
30 days Japan	148
" Hongkong	144
" Shanghai	195

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

To-day's settlement passed of quietly at 95·12. Budlees during the latter part of to day's settlement were made some at the same rate, and some at 1 anna higher. The market closed steady at Rs, 95-14. This month's surplus has been partly absorbed by Budlees and partly by loans.

SHARES.

The market has been quiet, with few transactions and no change to report.

MONEY.—Statement of the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 30th March, compared with last week, in lakhs and decimals:—

LIABILITIES.		
Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec	7·37
" " " Branches	Inc	12·51
Other "	Dec.	14·10
Cash Credit undrawn	Inc.	1·12
Government Securities	Inc.	·85
Other authorised "	Dec.	·34
Cash Credits on "	Inc.	2 82
Loans on "	"	·21
Bills discounted and purchased	Dec.	2·44
Cash Balances with Correspondents.	Inc.	·55
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	14·38

FREIGHT.

The market has been firm to-day with only a small business passing. Speculators as well as owners are holding for higher rates, and shippers owing to the absence of business are unwilling to pay them.

COALS.

The market has been quiet for ready and strong for forward delivery with no transactions of any importance to report. A few retail lots have been sold at current rates.

WHEAT.—The market is rather quieter with almost nothing doing. We quote, White Delhi April-May delivery at Rs. 4-5-3.

LINSEED.—Easier. There are sellers for ready at Rs. 8-2, while for forward sellers quote Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-1.

RAPESEED.—Market quiet. Ready Brown Delhi was done at Rs. 5-15, and April-May at Rs. 5-14. Yellow Cawnpore Rs. 6-7 to Rs. 6-8. In Yellow Guzerat there is nothing doing and rates are unchanged.

POPPYSEED.—The market is firm at Rs. 7-14 for April-May delivery.

CASTORSEED.—Market quiet, with nothing doing.

GINGELLYSEED.—Quiet but steady with no change in rates.

COTTON.

The market opened quiet this morning with rates for ready cotton practically unchanged, and only a limited inquiry from exporters. For forward delivery of Broach and Bhownugger higher rates are asked owing to up-country advices, but only a small business is passing. At Colaba this afternoon the market was rather weaker, and dealers showed moree inclination to sell. One local mill took about 5,000 bales of Berar cotton, and shippers about 1,000 bales. We quote

	Rs.	
Bengals fully good	138	
" fine	151	
Khandeish fully good	150	
Oomra stapled fully good	173	
Broach fine	197	
Bhownugger good	159	May
Sawgd Dharwar	183	do
Westerns	175	do

The following are the receipts of cotton and produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday, the 30th March.

Cotton	9,423	bales.
Wheat	16,910	"
Linseed	17,541	"
Rapeseed	11,951	"
Gingellyseed	6,267	"
Poppyseed	74	"
Groundnuts	493	"
Castorseed	2,905	"
Rice	108,509	"
Myrabolams	2,544	"

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 30th March, as compared with the statement of the 23rd March:—

LIABILITIES	March 23 Rs.	March 30 Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,59,731	49,59,731
Public Deposits at Branches	77,53,226	77,53,226
Other Deposits	5,35,99,926	5,21,90,010
Post Bills	13,429	12,932
Credits undrawn	17,89,771	19,02,124
Rs.	8,46,01,727	8,3818,023
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	80,78,676	81,62,579
Other authorised Securities	11,09,746	10,75,740
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	56,97,818	59,80,389
Loans do. do. do	2,38,94,565	2,39,16,473
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,14,84,659	2,17,28,663
Dead Stock	3,73,765	3,73,765
Stamps and Stationery	27,4 4	27,424
Balances with other Banks	2,19,598	2,74,891
Cash	2,37,16,042	222,78,099
	8,46,01,727	838,18,023

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 1ST OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure in the North-West Provinces and at Jeypore, Deesa, Bhuj Ahmedabad, Neemuch, Indore, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubulpore, Saugor and Akola, a brisk rise at Jacobabad and slight changes elsewhere. The distribution is irregular and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

The only large variations noticiable in the day and night temperatures are:—Maximum from 4° to 10° in excess in Sind and Rajputana and minimum 5° to 12° in excess at Indore, Neemuch, Ajmere, Jeypore, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Saugor, Amraoti, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Deesa and Ahamednagar. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Sholapur and the lowest 62° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are more or less cloudy in several places.

Rain in very light showers has fallen at Malegaon and Khandwa.

Moderate to fresh northerly winds are likely to blow along the Coast from Dwarka to Karwar. Weather will remain more or less cloudy over the greater part of the country.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 31st March 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·865
Temperature of the Air	degrees	80·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer		74·5
Dew Point		72·2
Relative humidity of Air		0·765
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	85·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		75·1
General Directions of wind*		NNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	297

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 54m. Sun sets, 6h. 14m. High wtr, 10-48m., 10-54a. Low water, 4-17m., 4-25a.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for an Elective Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Music at the YatchClub at 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 to-day.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Daily avege attendance 200; admission 2,061; prevailing diseas. fevers and catarrhal diseases.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Hiroshima Maru will be clod at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. on Wednesy, the 3rd inst.

THE NEW MAGISTRATE.—Mr. Karsandas Chhildas, the newly-appointed Third, Presidency Magistrate, took his seat on the Bench yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, and disposed of Police cas.

MR. D. N. PATEL'S LECTURE.—The sixth lectu of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Psarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framji Cowasji Institute at 5·45 p. m. to-day by Veterinary-Surgeon Dhanjibhai Navroji Patel, G.B., V.C. The topic selected for the evening is "the 'Rags' and 'Ragnis' and their Classifications in Indian Music." The lecture will be illustrated with cal and instrumental demonstrations and is open the public, seats being reserved for ladies and memers of the Mandali as usual.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD:—With our issue of to-day we circulate a leaflet of this company, which is worhy of perusal—showing, as it does, some of the figes from the report for 1900, which must be regarded as indicative of a successful year's working. The befits and conditions offered by the Oriental arset forth in an attractive form, which should not fail to influence all who may be considering the necessi of life assurance.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YAHT CLUB.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Battalion, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. F. B. Braey band Master, commencing at 5·45 p. m.

March	Under the Double Eagle	Wagr
Overture	Juanita	Willm
Selection	The Belle of New York	Kerr
Valse	Pomone	Waldteul
Redowa	Nana	Corasio
Galop	Hurly-Burly	Fat

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BOMBAY MAHOMEDAN CLUB.—Under the auspes of the Anjumani Tazkiratul Khair, an influeial association of the Cutchi Memons, a congratulatory address was presented to Mr. Abdul Karim bor Mahomed Suleman, the First Cutchi Memon, B.A., LL.B., and Vakil, High Court, at the Bombay Mahomadan Club, at Mahaluxmi on Friday. Amongst those present were:—Kazi Caburiddin, H. S. Khil, Jaffer Remtulla, Barrister-at-law, Kazi Mohamed Ali Murgay, Kazi of Bombay, Munshi Abdul Kam, Haji Abdul Razack Kirtas, Khan Bahadur Haji Abdur Rehman Kadwani, Haji Saboo Sidick, Haji Jackeria Ahmed Patell, Haji Yoosuf Haji Isail, Haji Mohamed Haji Esmail and 300 other gentlemen. In commencing the proceedings Mr. Haji Yoosf, on behalf of the president of the Anjuman, mae a long speech eulogising the energy and preservan of the guest of the evening and said that the Cutchi Memon community has reason to be very prod of Mr. Abdul Karim, as he was the first and the nly gentleman among them who has attained such academic distinction. Mr. Ebrahim Haji Yacoob hen read the address in Hindustani which was preseted to Mr. Abdul Karim in a beautifully engraved sver casket. Other speakers followed, and finally the gest of the evening replied in suitable terms. The whole assembly then retired to partake of a sumptuous dinner and subsequently dispersed after the sual distribution of garlands and bouquets.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS AT BHOWNAGAR.

MR. FRANK PARKER, the Bhownagar Agen for Messrs. Shepherd and Co's line of steamers, is oout to leave his appointment, and in connection therwith the merchants of Bhownagar have presented him with the following address:—

"We the merchants of Bhawnagar are geatly delighted to declare that we are highly satisfiedwith the regular and systematic work of Mr. Frank Parker. He has really effected many good chnges for the benefit of the traders as well as for passengers. He is a thorough gentleman, honest, enegetic and painstaking, and his good nature, and noble and kind treatment to the public and the excellent manner in which he superintends all the departments of the Bunder, are truly deserving of praise and have widely procured our esteem and admiration. Assuredly we are sorry at the idea of losing such a qualified agent, but on the other hand are happy to hear that he is about to improv his position. We earnestly and sincerely wish him success and believe that his new firm will eaily benefit themselves by employing such an able and hardworking man.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

THE undersigned beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions the above fund:—

	Rs
Previously acknowledged	31,98
Messrs Wallace and Co Far-marked	500
H H The Aga Khan	500
Messrs W and A Graham and Co	200
Mr Adamji Peerbhoy for the Calcutta Fund	200
Adamjee Peerbhoy for the Bombay Fund	200
The Chief of Kagal	200
Messrs Killick Nixon and Co	100
The Hon Justice Sir Lawrence Jerkins for the Calcutta Fund	00
The Hon Mr Justice Budrudin Tyabji	00
Messrs Mahmodali Abdulhusain Karimbhoy and Ibrahim Adamjee Peerbhoy	00
The Mitsui Bussen Kaisha	00
Dr H O Quin	00
The Rev W E Scott	00
Khan Bahadur M C Murzban C I E	00
The late Mr Bomanji Jeejibhoy's Sons	00
Mr F McNeill I C S Poona	75
Messrs Dinshawji Bhicaji Khan and Co	75
Ardeshir S Narielwalla	51
Hormusj Dadabhoy	50
Rustomjee M Kooka	50
Samsul Ulma Dastoor Darab Peshotan Sunjana	25
Nr F A Prevost	20
J Humphrey Latham and Co	20

H L Hemraj Bomanji Edulji each, 15; Messrs Callian Motte and Co Messrs Sahenfahuken Bayer and Co Messrs Rahimtoola Sunderji and Co, Bundeally Ismail each Rs 10; M M Issabhoy 7, Jahn Mahomed Messrs Canjee Bhanjee and Co N S Gazdar N S Bharucha Ardesir Byramji Narandas Bhimji, Bomanji N Parukh Dinshah Merwan and Co Harsam Dharmsey each 5 Mahomed Jaffer Jumabey Bhoja Veerji Ebrahim Ismail Rahimtoola Dhunji Nathoobai Muljibhoy Syed Mustakally Ratansey Mulg and Dharamsey Gordhan Rs 3 eah; A Chiong, Mahomed Yacub, Doongersey Megji, Bhanji Eduljee Gathareth, Wagji Haridas, Fakroodin Vazir, bhoy, Moolji Khetsey, Curmally Dharmsey, Messrs. Vulbaas Runchhodas and Co, Joshi Ganggi, Vithaldas Kanji, Oomersey Cama, Vasanji Khimji, 2; Bhimbhai E Desai, (Surat) and Miss Vachha each Re. 1—Total Rs. 53,738.

S Rebsch,
Sassoon J David,
Ibrahim Raimtoola,
Vassonjee Khimjee,
Dinshaw Eduljee Vachha,
Narondas Purshotumdas,
Frederick Noel Paton,
Abdulhusan Adamjee Peerbhoy,
Jehangir Bomanjee Petit,
Honorary Secretaries.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	7	12
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	10	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	57	19	53
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	11	11	27
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	19	64
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	11	8	16
G Mahim and Worli	16	14	24
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	15	26
Total	106	106	233
Total plague deaths to date.	91,978	76,728	
Same date last year	100	99	349

BANDORA.

There were 2 attack and 2 deaths recorded from Plague within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on the 30th ultimo.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

WORK DONE OVER THE TANSA PIPE LINE.

FRAMJEE PALLONJEE VS. THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE plaintiff in this case prayed for judgment against the defendant for Rs 39,763 and costs in respect of work done by him as a contractor. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas, Dharamsi, Cama, and Hormasjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown, and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that by an agreement, dated 11th September 1893, he undertook to construct a road and other works in connection therewith over the Tansa Pipe line between Dadur and Matunga, at rates specified in the schedule of rates agreed to between the parties. The work was completed, and the Municipality took over the same in May 1895. Disputes arose between the parties in regard to the amount payable to the plaintiff. The defendant alleged that only Rs. 1,902 were due in addition to the moneys retained by him under the terms of the contract. Plaintiff affirmed that, in addition to the sums of Rs. 1,902 and Rs. 5,961, a sum of Rs. 39,763 was due to him by the defendant. In regard to certain items in dispute, the defendant's servants had failed to measure correctly the work done by the plaintiff. The rock excavation work was not provided for, but was done by plaintiff at the request of the defendant, and he was entitled to be paid a reasonable rate. Owing to the conduct of the defendant's engineer, no adjustment had been made of the moneys due to the plaintiff. Defendant's engineer had, without any proper cause, refused to certify the measurements of the total quantity of work done by the plaintiff, and had refused to give a certificate as contemplated by the agreement. The plaintiff gave a detailed account of the various items in dispute, and prayed for judgment for Rs. 39,763 with costs.

The Municipal Commissioner, in his defence, admitted the contract and said that all moneys justly due from him to the plaintiff in respect of the contract had been fully paid. Before the construction of the road was commenced, it was determined to alter the alignment by shifting the centre line of the road, and such alignment, fresh levels, and cross sections of the ground were taken to the knowledge of the plaintiff. Defendant denied that there was any failure on his part or on the part of his servants in measuring the work done by the plaintiff under the contract. The works were fully and carefully measured up. The statement of measurement submitted by the plaintiff was incorrect. Plaintiff was permitted to use materials obtained from the excavations, and the defendant had properly deducted Rs. 6,397 on that account. He submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to the several disputed items, and asked that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The court proceeded with the hearing of evidence in the case.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

SUIT AGAINST THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY, ETC.

JETHMULL RAMNAND AND ANOTHER VS. THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY AND THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE plaintiffs, who carry on business as merchants in Bombay, claimed to recover from the defendant companies two sums of Rs. 6,037-13-6 and Rs. 1,490-1-8, with interest and costs. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos, appeared for the plaintiffs and the Hon. Mr Scott and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Railway Companies.

The hearing of the case was continued.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the defendants, submitted that there was nothing to show that the goods said to have been despatched from Ghaziabad had ever reached Delhi. The goods had been despatched in eight wagons, each carrying 125 bags. Four of the wagon laods had been delivered at Bombay, but in regard to the other four wagons, the defendants said they had been sent away with goods other than those belonging to the plaintiffs. The invoices that had been put in evidence showed that to be the case. In regard to the second consignment, in which 500 bags were sent away in four wagons, it had been shown that three of the wagons, containing 375 bags, had arrived, but the fourth wagon, which should have carried 125 bags, had been shown to have been loaded with other goods. In regard to the Ghaziabad records, counsel submitted that, if they were not fraudulent, they were of such a nature that they could not be received by the court as being satisfactory. The evidence showed that, when it was found the goods did not arrive at Delhi, immediate enquiries were made by telegraph. In view of those facts, it could not be held that the goods had even been delivered over at Ghaziabad. In was further incumbent on the plaintiffs to have given more evidence in regard to the manner in which the goods had been delivered at Ghaziabad.

Mr. Justice Tyebji said the defendants might also have given evidence on the point by calling the man who had given the receipt at Ghaziabad.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the man had been dismissed the railway's service. He had not been prosecuted. Counsel submitted it was impossible for goods to have been stolen either at Ghaziabad or Delhi. The custom that had been spoken of in evidence to the effect that in Bombay advances were made on the security of railway receipts, could not be said to be a custom that affected the East Indian Railway, which ran through another part of the country. That evidence did not show reliance was placed on the railway receipt, but that it was placed on the reliability of the person who tendered it. That being so, the custom spoken of was not sufficient to create an estoppel, and could not be said to be binding on the railway companies. Counsel contended that the East Indian Railway Company were not "estopped" by any statements made in the railway receipts. In regard to the B. B. & C. I. Railway, that company could not be said to be "estopped" unless it was shown that they had recognised the custom relating to the making of advances on railway receipts, and had authorised the East Indian Railway to issue such receipts. It was true that one of the subordinate railway officials had stated that he knew money was advanced on the receipts, but that was not sufficient to show that the railways recognised such to be the case. The defendants denied that the plaintiff had advanced money on the railway receipts and submitted that even if he had, he was not in a position to have sued the company. The plaintiffs did not say he had bought the goods, he had simply advanced money on the assurance that the goods specified in the receipts would come to Bombay.

Mr. Justice Tyebji said the plaintiff was interested in the goods.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that might be so. The plaintiff, however, considered that when the receipt was endorsed to him that he had the right to sue. Counsel thought if that was the case, Messrs Ralli Brothers were the persons to sue; for the plaintiff had endorsed the receipts to that firm who had taken delivery of some of the goods.

It was also important to remember that Messrs Ralli Brothers had paid the freight on the goods, and had obtained the shortage certificates.

Mr. Rivett Carnac said there was one endorsement to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, but they had taken delivery.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said it might be suggested that the plaintiff got the goods for the purpose of fulfilling a contract with Messrs. Ralli Brothers. That he had to refund to that firm on account of shortage, might be put forward as a ground for sueing but counsel contended such a suggestion was erroneous. Subsequently the receipts had been endorsed by Messrs. Ralli Brothers to one Maneckji who would be the only person entitled to bring the suit. It was to be considered whether a railway receipt was a document of title and if so what would be the effect of endorsing it. Counsel submitted it was not a document of title, and so gave no right to bring a suit. The plaintiffs held that by custom of trade the receipts had become documents of title, but Mr. Kirkpatrick submitted that such a custom had not been proved. All that had been done was for the witnesses to give opinions on the point. Nothing had been done to prove that the companies had any knowledge of such custom, or that the documents were issued by the defendants with the objects of money being advanced upon them. Besides what might be a custom in Bombay, might not exist as such in the North-West Province, and so could not, he said, to govern the East Indias Railway.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee said the East Indian Railway must be treated as carriers direct to Bombay as they had decided to book goods through beyond Delhi.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that there might be local customs in many places, but submitted the railways could not be affected by them, or be held responsible for knowing all about such customs. Counsel was dealing with the question of the powers given by endorsement on documents, when the hearing was adjourned.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

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FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin" Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SOLDIERS AND NATIVES.

IN his speech during the Budget debate Lord Curzon referred to "an ignorant outcry that the civil power had usurped the functions of a final court of Judicial revisions" in connection with the trial of a soldier last year for the murder of a punkah-coolie. A comparison of the official "communique" in the case with the Viceroy's remarks shows that if any misunderstanding of the Government's action occurred, it was solely due to the unfortunate phraseology employed in the official "communique," which as will be seen differs very materially from the Viceroy's explanation of what happened. The "communique" represents the "Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief" as reviewing the evidence and the entire circumstances of the case, and coming to the conclusion that the decision of the Chief Court involved a "regrettable failure of justice." Lord Curzon's statement, on the other hand, says nothing about a failure of justice, but tells us that the action of Government was taken solely on the initiative of the Commander-in-Chief as the chief disciplinary authority in the army. It was precisely because the "communique" seemed to represent the Government of India as an authority which claimed to "rectify errors in a court of law" that it was liable to be misunderstood. No one objects to the proper exercise of the disciplinary powers rightly held by the head of the army; the protest was made against what appeared to be "usurpation of the functions of a court of judicial revision."

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.	LORD CURZON'S EXPLANATION.
"A case will be remember in which Private O'Gara, Royal Scots Fusiliers, was tried at the Criminal Sessions of the Chief Court of the Punjab on the 29th and 30th January last for having killed a punkah-coolie at Peshawar by striking him on the head with a dumb-bell on August 29th, 1899, and was acquitted by the jury on all counts. This result appeared to the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief upon a careful review of the evidence and of the entire circumstances of the case to involve a serious and regrettable failure of justice, for which the negligence shewn in the earlier stages of the affair was partly responsible, while the evidence given at the trial by Lance-Corporal McKenna and Mulligan raised the strongest presumption that there existed a conspiracy among his comrades to screen the prisoner O'Gara. McKenna and Mulligan have since been summarily discharged from the army by the Commander-in-Chief and the Sergeant-Major of the Battalion has also been removed from the service. These measures may be taken to illustrate the firm resolution of the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief to visit with the severest punishment in their power a type of offence which can have no other result than to bring discredit upon the British Army in India."	"I remember a case in which a local Government reported to us what it called a gross miscarriage of justice in a trial for the murder of a punkah-coolie. The civil authority does not exist to rectify errors that may be committed in a court of law, and there was unfortunately nothing to be done. Some time later the Commander-in-Chief, having satisfied himself that the acquitted party had so conducted himself as to be unfit to wear Her Majesty's uniform, decided to dismiss him from the Army. This proposal was submitted to and of course received the sanction of the Government of India, who would not interfere in a disciplinary matter with the superior military authority. Forthwith arose an ignorant outcry that the civil power had usurped the functions of a final court of judicial revision. I merely mention this case as typical of the misunderstandings that are apt to prevail in these matters. I will only say for Government that our attitude has been in every case one of the most scrupulous impartiality. Our one desire is to draw closer the bonds of friendly feeling that should unite the two races whom Providence has placed side by side in this country, and I venture to assert that no higher motive could inspire any body of men who are charged with the terribly responsible task of Indian administration."

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJI HORMUSJI AND Co's. Cotton circular dated Hong-Kong, March 15, says. The agitation brewing up at the North over the question of Manchuria, though it had had its effect in the Shanghai market in the shape of retarding shipments therefrom to Tietsin and other Northern Ports, has had absolutely no bearing on the market here. What guided dealers here chiefly during the past fortnight was the drop in American Cotton, and the consequent decline in India both of Cotton and Yarn. These features, and the anticipation of a further weakness, influenced most of them to go in for the waiting policy, and as a result hardly 1,900 bales of Indian descriptions have found purchasers, although, owing to the anxiety of holders to quit, a decline all round of dollar 1 to dollars 3 has been established. Stocks, under heavy arrivals, are accumulating, and it is feared a further drop in prices is imminent without relieving the market from its present dragging position for some time to come. Sales comprise about.

400 bales of No. 20 sold at dl 86 to dols. 98 and dl 100 to dols. 1·9
350 " " " 16 " dols. 85 1-2 " 97 1-2 and 100 " dols. 108
330 " " " 12 " " 84 1-2 " 89 1-2
735 " " " 10 " " 83 " 89
55 " " 8 " " 83 " 81
30 " " " 6 " " 76 " 76 1-2

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 16,000 bales from India, and shipments coastwise and Northwards of about 3,500 bales—at 41,600 bales—bales. There had been little or no variation in exchange during the period. To-day's quotations are Rs. 149 wire and 149 1-2 pots.

Locals and Japanese descriptions have also been extremely sluggish. No sales have been reported of the local spinning, and of Japanese only about 150 bales Nos. 20 and 16 have been sold at dollars 1,081,105 for the former and dollars 108 for the latter.

In Shanghai the feeling of apathy was much more accentuated by a multitude of causes coming into play. The trouble about Manchuria and the cessation, in a great measure, of shipments for Tientsin, Hankow, and Szechuen might or might not be the chief cause. But it had had its effect more or less, and as speculators, on account of Native Bankers not fully coming forward for financing at the very commencement of the season, were hard hit, they left the market very much unsupported. The serious decline of dollars 10 in Japan had had also its depressing influence, so even under a decline of Tls. 2 to 3, dealers were afraid to operate, and only about 2,400 bales of Indian descriptions changed ownership as follows:—

1,135 bales of No. 20 at Tls. 74.00 to 78.50
185 " " " 16 " " 71.50 " 79.50
1,080 " " " 10 " " 63.00 " 70.00

Unsold stocks are estimated at about 23,000 bales. Exchange on India, as on the 11th instant, has been advised at Rs. 204 1-2 wire and 205 post.

Of Japanese about 1,000 bales Nos. 20 and 16 have been dealt in at Tls. 82 to 83 for No. 20, and Tls. 78.50 to 79.50 for No. 16.

Of Locals no transactions have been heard of, and some previous purchases have been reported as uncleared on contract dates. A heavy decline is inevitable.

Chinese best machine ginned Cotton has declined from Tls. 17·30 to Tls. 16.80. A sale so low as at Tls. 16 has already been bruited about.

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PRICE R2

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is exceedingly agreeable, refreshing, and powerful. The cleaning of the teeth with Odol is, practically, as refreshing for the mouth as a bath is for the body.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd. 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignee for British India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, March 30.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Col R A Wahab C I E R E Supt 1st grade Survey of India Dept is granted privilege leave for one month and 18 days in combination with 6 months furlough out of India with effect from the 17th April 1901 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

Capt H H Turner R E Offg Depy Supt 2nd grade Survey of India Dept is granted 2 months and 25 days privilege leave in combination with 9 months and 10 days furlough with effect from the 15th March 1901 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

The services of Capt R L Morris 3rd Regt of Bengal Cavy which were placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment on famine duty by Notification No 404-F dated 29th Dec 1899 were replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India with effect from the 7th Oct 1900.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr J B Brunyate I C S are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the 10th of March 1901

Mr R A Mant Offg Under Secy to the Govt of India in this Dept is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 10th of March 1901

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brevet-Col E A Barclay I S C Asst Comssy Genl 2nd class Bombay List to be Asst Comssy Genl 1st class; and Capt H R F Anderson I S C Asst Comssy Genl 3rd class Bombay List to be Asst Comssy Genl 2nd class, with effect from the 19th March 1901 vice Brevet Col W J Orr I S C vacated on attaining the age of 52 years

COMMANDS—DISTRICT.

Major Genl D J S McLeod C B D S O Madras Genl List Cavy to officiate in Command of the Punjab Frontier Force Dist vice Major Genl C C Egerton C B D S O appointed to officiate in Command of the Forces Punjab, dated 4th Jan 1901

Bgdr Genl F Ventris British Service commanding a second class district in the Bombay Command to officiate in Command of a district of the first class in that Command vice Major Genl C J Burnett C B appointed to officiate in Command of the Forces Madras, dated 9th March 1901

Brevet Col J S Collins 1st Battn R W S Regt temporarily Commanding a second class district in the Punjab Command is confirmed in Command of a second class district with the temporary rank of Bgdr Genl vice Bgdr Genl Sir R C Hart K C B V C whose tenure has expired, dated 2nd March 1901

FIELD OPERATIONS—CHINA.

Col F T N Spratt-Bowring R E is granted the temporary rank of Bgdr Genl whilst holding the appointment of Colonel on the Staff R E China Field Force

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—Lieuts to be Captains—A I R Glasfurd, R L V Gucht, C H Alexander, H B Rattray D S O, F S Walker, T C Browning and J McK T Hogg 29th March 1901.

NATIVE ARMY.

The following promotion is made in the Native Army:—41st Dogra Regt of Bengal Infy—Jemadar Ami Chand to be Subadar on the formation of the Regt with effect from the 1st Feb 1901 This cancels that portion of G G O No 1:2 dated 15th Feb 1901 which refers to Jemadar Amichand

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut Col W F H Grey I S C has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the 24th March 1901 subject to H M's approval

Capt P E Ricketts I S C Sqdn officer 18th Regt of Bengal Lancers has been transferred by the Secy of State for India to temporary half pay with effect from the 27th March 1901 subject to H M's approval

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

G I P Ry Volr Rifles—Second Lieut H A Trimming to be Lieut to complete the establishment; Second Lieut A G Herbert to be Lieut to complete the establishment; and Second-Lieut A W Wilson to be Lieut to complete the establishment.

Moulmein Vol Rifles—Capt A S Fleming to be Major with effect from 1st Jany 1901, vice Hewitt promoted.

Coorg and Mysore Rifles—Capt J S Gerrard resigns his commission with effect from the 27th Dec 1900 and is granted the honorary rank of Major on retirement with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

Bengal Nagpur Railway Vol Rifles—Capt H Sinclair resigns his commission with effect from the 10th Jan 1901.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Comdr G A Rose R I M Offg Port Officer Moulmein is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 2nd March vice Comdr C W R Hooper R I M reverted to general service.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt C Archer I S C a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted as Political Agent for Dir Swat and Chitral

Capt F W P Macdonald I S C a Political Agent of the 3rd class is posted as Depy Commissioner Thal Chotiali and Political Agent Sinjawi and Railway Dist

Major S H Godfrey I S C a Political Agent of the 4th class is posted on return from furlough as Political Agent in Zhob

Capt A H McMahon C S I C I E I S C A Resident of the 2nd class is appointed to officiate as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan with effect from the date of assuming charge vice Mr E G Colin of the Indian Civil Service and until further orders

Lieut-Col A P Thornton I S C a resident of the 2nd class is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and as Agent to the Gov Genl in Rajputana with effect from the date of assuming charge

Capt K D Erskine I S C a Political Agent of the 3rd (Offg 2nd) class is posted as Resident in the Western States of Rajputana.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of the Hon E J Hawke as Acting Consular Agent for France at Karachi during the absence of Mr H Curjel.

Lieut F Bigg-Wither I S C a probationer for the Political Dept is appointed to be a Political Asst of the 3rd class with effect from the 27th Feb 1901.

Lieut Bigg-Wither is posted as an Asst to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Baluchistan with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Lieut R E A Hamilton I S C a probationer for the Political Dept is appointed to be a Political Asst of the 3rd class with effect from the 8th March 1901.

Lieut Hamilton is posted as an Asst to the Agent to the Govr-Genl in Rajputana with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr O V Bosanquet, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Mr A B Burnaid and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr G R Irwin, of the Indian Civil Service, or until further orders.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr W P Henderson, Asst Supt, class VI, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Dept, is appointed to officiate as Supt, 2nd grade with effect from the 20th Dec 1900 and until further orders

The following reversions are made in the Superior Estabt of the Indian Telegraph Dept, with effect from the dates specified:—Mr R L D Gompertz, to be Chief Supt; Mr T D Berrington, to be Supt 1st grade: Mr W J Donaghey, to be Supt 3rd grade officiating; and Mr W J Donaghey, to be Asst Supdt, class VI, 2nd grade.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 2.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

247-99—Payne G S and M—Jethmal Purmanand and another vs The B B and C I R Co—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.
250-99—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Mehdi Mulek Tojor vs Sir Edward Egra Albert Sassoon Baronet and others—Crawford B and Co
176-00—Bhaishunker and K—Bhai Jivanjee vs Harrivulubhdas Harridas—Little and Co.
319-00—Khunderao and S—Hajee Esmail Hajee Essack vs Goolam Mahomed Dawood and others—Captain and V
272-00—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Nanabhai Burjorjee Saklatwalla—Nanu and H.
602-00—Wadia and G—Abdulla Ebrahim and another vs Ahmed Hajee Joosub—Mulla and M.
623-00—Craigie L and O—Laljee Govindjee and another vs Dharamsey Meghjee—Payne G S and M.
281-00—Payne G S and M—Purdhan Nanjee vs Dayal Ludha—Unwalla and P.
432-00—Framjee and D—Abdul Wahab bin Alli vs Okama Jassamal and others—Little and Co.
666-00—Shamrao and M—Aishabibi vs Achoobibi widow and others—Maganlal and Co—for postponement.
388-00—Mathubhai J and M—Jivraj Gordhandas vs Bhimraj Luchminarayen—Hiralal M and M.
426-00—Unwalla and P—Raichand Krishnajee and others vs Manoredas Revaldas.
470-00—Madhavji—V Hirji Ruttonsi and others vs Ravji Mahonsi and others—Chitnis M and M and R M Mody.
186-00—Bicknell M and M—Dorabjee Pallonjee vs Dr N F Pereira—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

717-00—Captain and V—Cooverji Ludha and another vs Saleh Mahomed Noor Mahomed and others—Framjee and D.
359-13321-0.—Framjee and D—Saleh Mahomed Noor Mahomed and others vs Cooverjee Ludha—Captain and V.
809-00—Smetham B and N—Jamnadas Lalloobhai vs Foolkanbai and another—Bicknell M and M.
10-01—Bhaishanker and K—Chunilal Kasturchand and others vs Baijnath Gocaldas and others—N M Cama
69-01—Inperson—Nankaran Lalchand and another vs Padmal Ramrattan.
99-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Burjorji Rustomjee Liboowala and others vs Ramjan Rahimtoola and others.
102-01—D D Romer—Hajee Tarmahomed and another vs Mahomed Valad Sherudeskur.

For investigation of pauperism.

8-01—Inperson—Hemebai widow and others vs Hiroo widow and others.
50-01—Inperson—B S Lestourgeon vs J S Lestourgeon.

Long Causes.

189-98—Thakurdas and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.
681-00—Hiralal and Co—Manjibhoy Currimbhoy vs Sherif Dewjee Canjee—Nanu and H—Part heard.
293-00—Captain and V—Katherine vs Martin Domingo de Souza—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard
210-00—N M Cama—Catherine de Silva vs Domingo Antonio Pereira—Sorabjee and J—Part heard
462-00—Nanu and H—Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia vs Gangji Poonja—Edgelow G and W

Before the Hon. Mr Justice CROWE,

After the Appellate Court business is over.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

579-00—Dikshit and D—Ganpatrao Tukaram vs Pragjee Kalianjee—M D and J—Part heard.
588-00—Payne G S and M—Sakharam Limbajee and others vs Muljee Govind and others—Smetham B & N and P G S and M.
621-00—Jamsetjee and R—Jerbai widow vs Veerbaijee widow—Bicknell M and M.
655-00—Smetham B and N—Amirbibee widow and another vs Abdool Latiff bin Shaikh M Yusuf—Ardeshir H D and Co, Thakurdas and Co and In person.
499-00—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Hajee Mehdi Mabk vs Reubin David Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co. For postponement.
678-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Khatizabai vs Oomer Hajee Alli and others.
359—00—Mathubai J and M—Maganlal Narsidas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.
512-00—Daphtari and F—Malookchand Poonjaram and others vs Magan Tarachand—Sorabjee and J.
641-00—Captain and V—N C Macleod vs Tookseebai widow—Jamsetjee and R.
803-00—Mulla and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee Majow and others vs Maneckji Hormasji Majoo and other—Bicknell M and M.

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Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Unity, 929 tons, Captain Z Hansen, sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Upada, 3332 tons, Captain A S Houston, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Socotra, 3893 tons, Captain T H Hide, sailed yesterday for Yokohama, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macneil, 1,591 tons, Captain F Makepeace, will sail to-day, for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE s s Vedra, 2,622 tons, Captain R H Prout, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening, from Batoum, 5th March, with a cargo of 2,500 tons kerosine oil in bulk. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ewart Latham and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Monsoori	1735	Bennett	Red Sea	7-4	B & P S N Co
F	Ehrenfels	3531	Gramberg	Hamburg	6-4	Glade & Co
H&J	Southport	2305	Roberts	Antwerp	8-4	W & A G & Co
K	Clan McNiel	1591	Makepeace	Port Said	2-4	F M & Co
N	Hiroshima Maru	2035	Yoshizawa	Yokohama	3-4	N Y K
O	Borneo	2403	Raleigh			W & A G & Co
P	Lowenburg	3435	Frerichs	Antwerp	6-4	Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Ponani	552	Ebrahim	Bhownagar	2-4	Shepd & Co
Indravati	513	Noormohomed	Karachi	2-4	do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Parramatta	2854	Denny			P & O Co
2	Australia	2292	Tait	Marseilles	5-4	W & A G & Co
6	Ballaarat	2869	Field	China	9-4	P & O Co
8	Moravia	2264	Calabrese	Trieste	2-4	A L S N Co
12	Persia	4199	Wheeler	London	6-4	P & O S N Co
14	Kola	497	Tice	Karachi	5-4	M M & Co
15	Bengal	2752	Barcham			P & O S N Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Agent.
Clyde	2198	Valentini	P and O Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	Vedra s	Prout	Batoum, March 5
April 1	Ujiana s	Robertson	Mauritius, Mar 12

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Cleopatra s	Callelani	Trieste, &c
	Okara s	Sheldrick	Calcutta
	Unity s	Hansen	Rangoon
	Upada s	Houstoun	Rangoon
	Socotra s	Hide	Yokohama

The steamer Clan Macniel Captain Makepeace, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Port Said,

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bengal, for China
" Clyde, for London
" Chanda, for Persian Gulf

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd April.

1. Members are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to the Head-quarters at once.

2. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Corps Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day and Friday next.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

MATHERAN
GYMKHANA
HOTEL.
FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.
(*Nearest to Gymkhana.*)

THIS NEW HOTEL, during the short period of two years has received the best Testimonials from all classes of European gentry as regards food, cleanliness, attendance, &c. It is situated on a very cool and shady site, commands pleasant views and has large and airy rooms. Home-comforts are guaranteed. Monthly contracts on MODERATE CHARGES.

MUSIC.
S. ROSE & Co.
Hold the largest stock of STANDARD & CLASSICAL MUSIC in India.
CATALOGUES POST FREE.

FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & CO.

FARD D. MULLA
& CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, &c.,
7, Esplanade, Bombay.

	Rs.	As.
THE PLAGUE, How to recognise, prevent, and treat it. By James Cantlie	1	5
THE PEOPLE'S LAW BOOK, including Law of Husband and Wife, Landlord and Tenant, Wills, Executors, Trusts, Mortgages, Securities, &c., &c.	0	14
ZOROASTER, the Prophet of Ancient Iran. By Prof. Jackson	9	14
THE GATHAS. Trans. by Prof. Mills	5	10
OPEN LETTERS to LORD CURZON on Famines in India. By Romesh C. Dutt	5	10
RISE OF THE MAHRATTA POWER. By the late Mr. Justice Ranade	2	4
Essays on INDIAN ECONOMICS, by the same.	4	0
A PEEP INTO PUNCH, by J. Holt Schooling. With numerous Illustrations from this celebrated Journal	3	12
GEMS FROM THE GALLERIES, with full page Illus. each 1 The Tate Gallery. 3 The National Gallery. 3 The Walker Art Gallery.	0	8
NATIONAL GALLERIES, with numerous Illus.	0	8
TWENTIETH CENTURY ALMANACK. A Melange of Sense and Nonsense, 64 pages, 130 Illus.	0	8
THE QUEEN CYCLING BOOK, including all about Free Wheels and variable Cycles. Profusely Illus.	0	14
CARD TRICKS, by Prof. Hoffmann. Profusely Illus.	0	12
IN JAIL with Charles Dickens. By Alfred Trumble. Illus.	3	8
ROBERTS OF PRETORIA. By J. S, Fletcher	0	8
VICTORIA, HER LIFE AND REIGN, by A. E. Knight, full page, and other Illus.	1	14
QUEEN VICTORIA, Scenes from Her Life and Reign. By G. A. Henty. Illus.	0	12
VICTORIA THE GOOD, Queen, Empress, Wife, and Mother	0	6
UNDER QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN: A sketch of British Progress. By F. Holmes, W. Gordon, and D. Legg. With 60 Portraits and Illus.	0	14

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KANTHACK—March 25, at Simla, the wife of F E Kanthack, Assistant Engineer, Punjab Irrigation, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—WOOTTON—March 25, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Canon A G Luckman, M A. Cath. Chaplain, Arthur Percival Brown, Manager, Phuguri Tea Estate, in Darjeeling, to Gertrude Alice, youngest daughter of Thomas Wootton, R C S, of Ealing, London.

BUCKLEY—GOODSON—March 21, at St John's, Calcutta, by the Rev R W H Stuart, Francis Buckley, of Chamong T Est, youngest son of Col Buckley of Brighton, to Bertna 4th daughter of the late M T Goodson of Hawera, N Z.

DEATHS.

CAREY—March 22, at Bareilly, after a short illness, Rosalind Sausmarez, daughter of George S and Margaret Carey, aged 15 months.

HAMILTON—March 21, at Delhi, William Hamilton, late of the Punjab Police, aged 67 years.

KEMP'S LIST.

FERRO VINA:

The new natural Wine, containing IRON as formed in the grape itself. It Vitalises and Enriches the Red Curpuscles of the Blood, and is thus of immense value to ANÆMIC SUBJECTS. It is a soft Burgundy, and can be used at table.

Re. 1-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1901.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF UGANDA.

THE development of the Uganda country has been rapid in the last two or three years, and the completion of the railway is expected to exercise an enormous influence on its progress Last year a sum of two millions, over and above the original estimate for the construction of that line, was granted by Parliament. The reason for the increased demand was that it had been found necessary to construct substantial stone and iron bridges along the line instead of temporary structures. The cost of materials had increased since the work began, and both labour and carriage cost more than had been anticipated. When the original vote was under discussion in Parliament, Sir Charles Dilke gave it as his opinion that England would never obtain a fair return, but it is officially shown that with the line so far as it goes, the railway has been able to show a profit of over sixty thousand pounds per annum and there is every reason to believe that when the line is finished a profit of over a hundred and twenty thousand pounds will be secured. In the *Pall Mall Magazine* to hand by last mail, Mr. Howard Hensman describes the progress of the work and justifies the expenditure incurred in its construction. He will not discuss the desirability of retaining Uganda. Enough that Lord Salisbury said he did not mean to withdraw and that the richness of the country in natural resources has been testified to by every explorer who has traversed it, the said explorers having also borne testimony to the fertility of the land, its beautiful climate and its suitability for European colonisation. But for the line the resources of the country could not be utilised, and it has already wielded a wholesome influence on its civilisation, having incidentally struck a telling blow at the slave trade which had flourished there. The climate of Uganda is shown to be much more temperate than might be supposed from its proximity to the Equator. In the valleys there is always some amount of malaria present. But on the highlands fever is almost unknown, the climate having "much in common with the climate of the Indian hill slopes around Simla." As proof of the healthiness of this part of Uganda, Mr. Hensman quotes the fact that many of the European staff working on the railways have removed their wives and families thither. On the Mau summit it is no uncommon thing to find the pools covered with a thick sheet of ice early in the morning and warm clothing is absolutely necessary. Uganda proper is between three and four thousand feet above the level of the sea, the shore of the Victoria Nyanza and the head waters of the Nile where marshes and swamps prevail, are the unhealthiest portions of Uganda.

The country is rich in timber, ivory, fibre, rubber, and cotton which, without the railway could not reach the coast. The line runs through a deal of desert country, but two-thirds of the land intersected is suitable for cultivation. And in the Kingdom of Uganda, as distinct from the Protectorate, large forests exist which are composed almost entirely of cedar trees, that must prove of great commercial value so soon as the railway permits of their being transported to the coast at a reasonable rate. With regard to the volume of trade, which was expected to accrue to the line by Captain Lugard in his book on Uganda, Mr. Hensman urges that a railway will always create a carrying trade and this has undoubtedly proved correct with regard to the portion of the Uganda Railway open for traffic. The country, certainly offers many attractions for Europeans and at the same time promises to be a profitable field for native Indian labour. During the construction of the line the natives of the country showed little inclination to work and the few who did were declared by the European staff to be "far more bother than they were worth." Their places were supplied by men from India despatched there by way of Bombay and Mombasa. Mr. Hensman testifies to the skill and industry of these men who, he says, proved at once to be good workmen to whom the climate was no hardship. Only very few of the East African natives are now employed on the line and these are given the easiest and most elementary work. Here then is a profitable, convenient and congenial opening for cultivators and coolies, where they will not be subject to the indignities and disabilities under which they suffer in South Africa and in Australia. The authorities have found that African native labour is of little value, that no reliance can be placed upon it and that even famine, which two years ago ravaged a section of the country, failed to force the tribes to seek work. The Indian coolie was the only labourer who could be trusted and the consequence was that from four thousand in 16, the number of Indian coolies employed h gradually increased to twenty thousand, 'he country traversed by the railway is pced by Sikhs, an ingenious contrivance hing been resorted to, to enable them to prol the great distances. Light trollies workein bicycle fashion are run along rails and oithese parties of police can get to any dired spot in a remarkably short space oftime. Thus the Indian coolies are pected and generally they live under condons very little dissimilar from those under wch they exist in their native land—with this eeption that they are better paid and have eier means of accumulating the wherewithal torovide against a rainy day. For the coolies w are already there ample work remains fosome time to come on the railway. Tropictracts mean tropical rains and "washays" have taught the railway engineers that teporary arrangements in the way of bridges aiculverts and loosely constructed embankmts are of no use. A four months' msoon visits Uganda, as it visits us, and pika bridges and waterways are necessary. Wen the running ninety miles of road sll have been completed these improvements w occupy the men for some time. That th railway company will not be anxious tqet rid of the coolies in a hurry may be assued from the fact that their importation inved a great outlay and that far the greater mber have made themselves absolutely inspensable. The authorities contracted toreturn them to their homes after a given pod, but it is highly probable that, as was the ca in South Africa, many will elect to remain aoss the sea. In view of the value of a covenient asylum for the surplus population sh inducements may possibly be held out as wi lead to a permanent and sufficient supply ofabour, not only for the railways but for the enrprising capitalists who will now seek to tu the immense resources of the country in their commercial equivalent.

TE PRESIDENCY FAINE RELIEF FUND. THE report which has been published by the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund shows that the money wch was subscribed locally and the grants fra the Central Committee in Calcutta were we and usefully applied. The receipts anunted to Rs. 53,84,674 and Rs. 53,12,745 we distributed in relief, the balance at the enof December being Rs. 69,976. The present coitions in the stricken districts are such th the Committee are prepared for further deands and to assist them to give the help wch will be necessary later on the Bombay Comittee have received a further grant of eit lakhs from the Committee at Calcutta. Th most interesting features of the report are thoe which indicate the help that was given to griculturists and others to tide over the wot periods and as far as possible to put the on their legs again when the seasonal coitions permitted. The Hon. Mr. Lely, to whm the people of Gujerat should be for ever graful for his sympathetic solicitude on ther behalf, devised a scheme for suplyg the cultivators with cheap fodder to maintain the cattle that had not then perhed. The Government establishments wer selling grass at Rs. 10 per 1000 lbs. whih was more than the people could pay and Mr. Lely appealed to the Presidency Relief Comittee for aid to enable him to supply all eserving cultivators with fodder at Rs. 2 per 1000 lbs. First, a grant of Rs. 50,000 was mae for this purpose, and when it was found thatthe scheme was a success and only those who were really deserving were being thus assised, the committee increased the grant to to lakhs and directed that similar assistance from the fund should be given in other part of the Presidency. There was a vast morality among the cattle in the Province, but this scheme enabled many animals to be saved and their owners were thus able to begi agricultural work when the rains came. Amg the many interesting reports sent in by Government officials of the valuable work thatwas done by means of the fund in suplenting the Government relief agencies, thatof the Collector of Sholapur is perhaps the most notable. Though the sums spent on the purchase of seed and bullocks did not, owig to the deficient rainfall, benefit the ryots so much as was anticipated, a great deal was one in helping the weavers and other artizns to make a living by their usual occupatins. The scheme for the relief of the weavers in Sholapur City was a great success, and with the exception of Rs. 2,000 advanced in the beginning by the local municipality, it was entirely financed from the Charitable Fund. Three weaving sheds were opened for destiute artizans who had no looms of their own, and advances of yarn and money were made to those who were able to carry on the weaving at their homes. Eight thousand people were being thus employed when the distress was at its height. They were paid wages for their work and the stuff which they wove was distributed among the distressed people in need of clothing. This was one of the most admirable and useful pieces of relief work carried out during the famine and the Rs. 30,000 expended on this enterprise were most profitably spent. There was a financial loss of about Rs. 5,000, but that was nothing compared with the vast amount of good that was done by the scheme, and the hardship that was averted by not employing the weavers on unsuitable relief tasks. This enterprise met with the cordial approbation of the Famine Commission as did also the other scheme which the Collector has in view for the benefit of the weavers, by which he hopes to save them from the toils of the money lenders. At present, he says, the usurers "make 60 to 70 per cent. out of them and keep them in the direst poverty all their lives." The Collector's remedy for that state of affairs is a sort of weavers' guild, under municipal supervision, which will be established by the aid of the Charitable Fund remaining in his hands. The money will apparently be utilised to provide the workers with means to carry on their craft without the necessity of having to resort to the local usurer. The reports from all the other districts show that the Charitable Relief Fund enabled incalculable good to be done in many ways.

PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENTS. THE æsthetic spirit of the Improvement Trust is to be aroused to-day and it will be invited to draw the attention of the Municipality to the gentle art of the advertiser as depicted on blank walls. Mr. F. C. Rimington's motion speaks of the "flagrant and spreading disfigurement" of the streets and roads of the City by painted advertisements on the walls, with especial reference, of course, to the notices which appear on the Queen's and Walkeshwar roads. The Municipality have apparently no control over these inartistic mural adornment and it is desired to invite the Corporations to take steps to empower itself to deal with the matter. If the Corporation can abuse the Improvement Trust in regard to objectionable riding paths the latter can retort that the Municipality does not protect the æsthetic feelings of the inhabitants from outrage. There are some who may consider that the efforts of the advertisement fiend to enliven the dead walls of a Hindu Crematorium deserve to be encouraged. But we are not among them. We quite think with Mr. Rimington that such energy is misdirected, but if we are to start a crusade against outrage of this kind may we not begin somewhere else? The advantage of stationary advertisements is that we can leave them behind. They do not always thrust themselves on the sight like the painted legends which the trams carry all through the city. If it be objected that the fashionable crowd are offended by announcements about somebody's pianos as they drive home to dinner, why should the less fashionable populace who use the trams and walk the streets be condemned for ever to have blazoned before their eyes the virtues of somebody's patent food? Or to view the hideous presentment of an uncertain male type? If Mr. Rimington carries his motion somebody may invite him to go farther and discard advertisements from the tram-cars where there is less justification for them than on a private wall. If objection is raised to a use of private property which offends the public eye, much more forcibly can it be raised to the "flagrant disfigurement" of property in which the public, through user, can claim a large amount of ownership. For ourselves we believe that the only proper place for advertisements is the newspaper; and advertisers who disfigure the public streets either by defacing walls or perpetrating similar outrages on public conveyances, are equally guilty of offence.

THE WEST INDIAN MUTINEERS. A FEW weeks ago the men of the West Indian Regiment stationed at St. Helena mutinied, and now a cablegram announces that 300 men of the same regiment have deserted from Kumassi. The particulars to hand are but scanty, but the men are apparently part of those engaged in the recent Ashanti expedition, and formed a portion of the force which remained behind to garrison Kumassi. The ground for desertion is said to be "that the promises of relief held out to them have not been fulfilled," but it is difficult to understand what is meant by "promises." As everyone knows it is the first duty of all soldiers—English and Natives—to obey orders, and when instructions are transmitted to the commanding officer the latter does not promise favours to his men if they fulfil his orders. They may have been told when Colonel Willcocks withdrew the bulk of his expeditionary force that they would be relieved as soon as possible, but the fact that the exigencies of the situation have not yet permitted the relief to be carried out is not a sufficient reason for desertion. The mutineers are armed and have marched to Cape Coast Castle, where their demeanour indicates anything but peace, and to suppress possible disturbances 120 troops have hurriedly left Accra, which is quite close, for Cape Coast Castle. These incidents reveal the West Indians as very unreliable men. At St. Helena they desired to cut the throats of a large section of the Gloucestershire Regiment, and a few weeks afterwards endeavoured to chop up a party of sailors belonging to H. M. S. Thetis with razors tied on sticks. On that occasion they defied their officers, and submitted with very bad grace only when surrounded by a large body of English soldiers and sailors with maxim guns. The regiment has not been in existence many years, and this may be the reason why they were so mildly treated for this serious offence. It is possible this second outbreak may have been fomented by the arrival of rumours of the occurences at St Helena. It is not easy to understand the object the men have in view; it may be they are discontented with service outside their native country but it is not likely that mutiny will hasten their return.

IT is understood that His Excellency the Viceroy will take the Assam route to Burma when making his tour next autumn.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, with the outward Mails of the 22nd March, left Aden, at 6 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday next.

SIR Edward Law, Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council, arrived in Allahabad on Saturday, and pays a visit to Cawnpore.

GOVERNMENT have, we observe, split up the appointments held by Mr. T. M. Filgate. Yesterday forenoon, he delivered over charge of the office of Inspector General of Prisons to Mr. H. N. Alexander, Superintendent of Police attached to the Secretariat; and of the office of Inspector General of Registration and Stamps to Mr. W. P. Symonds, Director of Land Records and Agriculture. Mr. Filgate leaves Bombay by the mail steamer of the 6th instant.

DR. ARTHUR POWELL, M. B., has been appointed Surgeon to the Coroner and the Police Surgeon from the 1st instant.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 9th ultim, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1900, of 450,318 maunds and Rs. 1,11,557 in the earnings.

MR. W. WEBB, the retirng Second Presidency Magistrate, proceeded to Europe yesterday morning, by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Cleopatra, from the Victoria Dock. A large number of his friends and many police officers were present at the dock to wish him bon voyage.

THE Admiralty has ordered that the gunboat Lapwing, which returned to Devonport last summer after having served two commissions on the East Indies station, shall serve another commission on the same station, relieving the Pigeon which has already been six years in the East Indies. The Lapwing has been refitted at Haulbowline Dockyard at a cost of about £8,000, and will be commissioned at Queenstown on April 22 with a complement of 74 officers and men from Devonport.

ONE of the papers published in the "Gazette of India Extraordinary" on Monday is a despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated June 23rd, 1898, on the subject of the defence of the Khyber Pass. The estimate for the new defence works in the Pass is put at 15 lakhs of rupees which is accounted for as follows:—New works at Fort Maude, Ali Masjid, &c., Rs. 4,00,000 New works at other places, Zintarra, &c. Rs. 2,00.000: Improvement to Landi Kotal Sarai, Rs. 50,000; Suffolk Hill Fort, Rs. 6,50,00, Water-supply, Rs. 2 00,000.

THE "Diamond Field Advertiser" of Kimberley, to hand yesterday says:—"To give the Boer invaders a little credit when they deserve it is only British fairplay. At Uniondale the commando released the only Dutchman who was a prisoner in the gaol, but by way of compensation they locked up the Magistrate, the Church of England clergyman, and the gaoler. Having thus left three tenants in the gaol in lieu of the one they released, they went on their way rejoicing. Divinity, law, and the executive were together incarcerated.

THE FRENCH BILL ON ASSOCIATIONS.

WITH few exceptions, writes a "Westminster" contributor *apropos* of our telegram of yesterday, legislation in France has been mainly directed during the past century towards the repression of seditions and conspiracies, the ultimate object of which has been the overthrow of the existing Government. History repeats itself, and we are once more assisting at a struggle to the death between the powers that be and a number of factions bound together, under the name of Nationalists, with the avowed intention of effecting a revolution.

If one would fain grasp the present situation and the purport of the Bill dealing with Associations, it is indispensable to cast a cursory glance at the history of France since the occurrence of the hideous events that sullied its pages from 1789 till 1796. They are too well known to be repeated here, and our purpose will be served if we confine our attention to what happened since 1796, when a giant arose from the ashes and exercised his autocratic power until 1815 over a nation intoxicated with blood when his sway began, and too weakened by previous excesses to offer an effective resistance to his all-devouring ambition. Waterloo replaced a Bourbon on the throne of France, but in 1830 Charles had to fly before Revolution. A similar fate awaited Louis Philippe in 1848, and 1852 once more witnessed a change in the government of France. Napoleon III. became Emperor of the French, but his reign was often threatened by the disturbing factors. During the visit to Paris of the Czar of All the Russias, whose grandson was to become the ally of the French Republic, the famous M. Floquet nearly upset the Government of the day by his memorable apostrophe, hurled at Alexander:

"Vive la Pologne, Monsieur!"

"La Lanterne," of Henri Rochefort, was fast spreading disaffection amongst the masses when the Franco-German war was declared. Sedan, Metz, Belfort, and the siege of Paris gave birth to the Commune, and soon the Communards murdered their victims in the lurid light of the burning Tuileries and of the Cour des Comptes.

A military hero followed Thiers. Marshal MacMahon, one of the few French commanders whose reputation had remained unsullied after the disasters of 1870-71, became President of the French Republic, but he was soon suspected of Royalist tendencies, and January 30, 1879, saw him driven out of office. President Grevy was elected, and ruled from 1879 till 1887.

Leon Gambetta, who had done so much to attenuate the losses of his country, was also the victim of many cabals, notably that which caused his defeat in his constituency of Belville, where, in a paroxysm of rage, he hurled the following invective at his enemies:

"Brigands, j'irai vous chercher jusque dans vos repaires" (Brigands, I will track you to your dens).

1877 saw the advent of the Government of Jules Ferry, whose laws of expulsion directed against the religious orders made him popular for a time. Ferry and his laws soon became a thing of the past; the Jesuits, who had transferred their colleges to Jersey and Canterbury, returned to Vaugirard and the Rue des Postes; Passionists, Franciscans, and Redemptorists once more attracted large congregations to their churches; the Dominicans' Colleges sent forth numerous candidates to the Army and Navy Examinations, and the large majority of French officers were once more recruited from the pupils of religious orders. There was a lull in the war against religion, for men were busy with the Legion of Honour scandals in 1887, in which M. Wilson, son-in-law of President Grevy, was implicated. Then came the Panama affair, and France's attention was absorbed by the state of health of Cornelius Herz, the patient of Bournemouth, and chief promoter of the financial scandal.

M. Baihaut, a Minister, was sent to gaol, with other accomplices; Ferdinand de Lesseps and Cornelius Herz died, and so did the Panama business before the publication of the famous list of the 112 deputies implicated in the matter.

There is little doubt that they owe their safety to an unforeseen event, the occurrence of which was to shake France to her very foundations and monopolise the attention of the world.

"L'Affaire" buried "Le Panama." The trial, the conviction, the degradation, the second trial at Rennes, the second conviction, and the free pardon of Captain Dreyfus are fresh in every memory. Out of these events sprang phantom ghosts like Esterhazy, Du Paty de Clam, Generals de Boisdeffre, Gonze, and Mercier; the suicide of Colonel Henry; a few men of indomitable courage like Colonel Picquart, Captain Darmsteter, Emile Zola, and Francois de Pressense fought undaunted against a whole nation, while professional agitators like Paul Deroulede tried to suborn the French Army and overthrow the present Government. The opera-bouffe element, ever present, in French politics, was well to the fore. Max Regis and Henri Rochefort flanned the flames of Anti-Semitism in Algiers, while Citoyen Guerin withstood a siege of seven weeks in his house in the Rue Chabrol.

Regis was arrested, Guerin had to surrender. Deroulede flew to Saint Sebastian, and Henri de Lucay, Marquis de Rochefort, the apostle of Socialism, is still airing his principles in a ceespring landau drawn by thoroughbred English horses.

The Rochefort-Guerin-Deroulede "coup d'etat" having failed ignominiously, there seemed a chance of peace being restored. "L'Exposition" was coming on, the world was expected to repair to Paris, and the shopkeepers and "petits bourgeois" were more eager for the gain than for the fray.

The Nationalist Party, composed of every element of discord and Anti-Semitism, sheathed its sword and tacitly accepted a truce. Events, however, favoured them. "L'Exposition" proved a signal financial failure, for the world did not repair to Paris, or did so having left its money at home. The hungry crowds of cheap excursionists brought their provisions with them and spent a minimum of time and money in the capital

Le "beau monde" remained away, and although fried potatoes and halfpenny ices were largely dealt in, business was decidedly quiet in the best hotels and restaurants of the boulevards. Paris was dissatisfied, and so was the whole of France. Stocks and shares, exports and imports, home trade, manufacturing and agricultural interests, all showed a downward tendency, not altogether unconnected with the South African war.

The time was therefore ripe, and the Nationalists inaugurated a strong campaign, in which were enlisted Royalists and Socialists, Catholics militant and avowed Atheists, a heterogeneous collection of men banded together with the sole object of upsetting the Government, of reviving "L'Affaire," and animated equally by hatred of the Jewish race.

The great French Pretender who is no more a member of the Marlborough or the Bachelors' Club, and whose brother returned from Abyssinia in time to kiss Esterhazy on the steps of the Palais de Justice, has lent his powerful influence to the Nationalists. Rochefort, the ci-devant Marquis; Lucien Millevoye, the editor of "La Patrie"; Deroulede, the recluse of Saint Sebastian; Arthur Meyer, who forsook the Jewish faith to become the proprietor of the Royalist organ "Le Gaulois"; and many other flowers of La Belle France make up the charming bouquet known as "Le parti Nationaliste."

The conspiracies and plottings of such a party constituted a permanent danger not only to the Government but to the Republic. Such was the conviction of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the strongest Premier that has governed France since Leon Gambetta. He therefore resolved to put an end to the nefarious doings of the Nationalists while respecting the Constitution, and accordingly framed a measure called "A Bill Dealing with Associations.

The term "Associations" includes both lay and religious bodies, and the clauses of the Bill deal with both simultaneously, so that it is untrue to say that in framing it the Prime Minister has only meant to deal a deadly blow at the influence of the religious orders. He seems to have acted on the long-accepted principle that a State within a State constitutes a danger to the community at large, and he has found a means of warding off the conspiracies that are being hatched against the constitutional government of France.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE MARCH OF GENERAL FRENCH.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

Since the 16th instant, General French has killed and wounded 17 Boers, captured 57 and 93 have surrendered.

Large captures of ammunition and stock have also been made.

The movements in the Orange Colony have resulted in 16 killed and wounded and 70 prisoners.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

General French drove the Boers from successive positions East of Vryheid on Friday, killing four and wounding several.

TROUBLE WITH THE WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

One hundred and twenty troops have left Accra hurriedly for Cape Coast Castle, where 300 men of the West India Regiment have arrived. armed having deserted from Kumassi on the ground that the promises of relief held out to them have not been fulfilled. Trouble is feared with them.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

BLOCKS IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Ophir left Port Said this morning. An accident to one of the dredgers has blocked the Canal and the Ophir has had to anchor.

The Britannia is aground in a siding.

LATER.

The Ophir has resumed her journey in the Suez Canal.

THE MARSEILLES STRIKES.

A complication has arisen in the strike at Marseilles, 400 dock foremen refusing to work until the dockers' demand of eight hours a day has been conceded.

THE REVENUE RETURNS.

The Revenue Returns show an increased consumption of tea and tobacco and a decrease on dutiable liquors.

The receipts from the income-tax have increased eight millions.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Caledonia, with English mails of the 22nd ultimo, left here for Bombay at 6 p.m., to-day.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The Clan line steamer Clan Macfadyen arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 30.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arabia arrived here day before yesterday afternoon.

HONGKONG, MARCH 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Plassy left here this afternoon for London.

COLOMBO, MARCH 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Coromandel arrived here this morning from Bombay.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Franz Ferdinand, from Trieste, arrived at Karachi on the morning of the 31st March.

The same Co.'s s. s. Silesia, from Bombay to Moulmein, sailed from Colombo on the afternoon of the 31st March.

The same Co.'s s. s. Gisela, from Trieste to Japan, sailed from Colombo on the afternoon of the 31st March.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 3 22-32.

The Manchester market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 1-2
Bar Silver	27 5-16

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

THE subscriptions which have been received within the last few days by the Executive Committee for the All India Memorial to the late Queen-Empress testify to the widespread interest taken all over India in the movement. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, has contributed Rs. 500, Hon'ble Mr. G. M. Chitnavis, Nagpur, Rs. 1,000, Lala Loorinda Mal Rai Bahadur, Peshawar, Rs. 1,100, Lieut.-Col. D. P. Masson, Col. W. A. Unwin and Babu Ram Saun Dass, Mela Ram Cotton Mill, Punjab, Rs. 500 each, Mr. A. Portions, Gauhati Rs. 500 and Mr. A. E. Staley Mozufferpur Rs. 300. The Calcutta Trades Association have added a further sum of Rs. 525. In view of the special interest which Bengal may be expected to take in the all India Memorial local committee and sub-committees are being rapidly organised throughout this province and that the results so far warrant the belief that Bengal as a whole will bear her full share in insuring the completion of the Monument on a fitting scale. A public meeting was held at Purnea on the 16th instant, and a committee formed with Raja Padmanund Singh Bahadur as president and Mr. V. F. Weatherall, Secretary and Treasurer. Already over Rs. 12,000 have been subscribed for the All India Memorial (of which the President contributed Rs. 10,000). In Rungpur where a committee has been formed with Mr. A. C. Sen Jas, chairman, contributions have already been received of Rs. 9,590. A public Meeting was held in the Patna College under the presidency of the Commissioner, when the sum of Rs. 9,033 was subcribed. The chairman of the Hoogly Committee, Mr. H. P. Dewal has already received contributions amounting to Rs. 1,203. At Khulna and Satkhira Rs. 792 have already been subscribed. At Bankura Rs. 625 and at Bogra Rs. 347.

SPORT IN KOLHAPUR.

A shikar party from Bombay, including Lady Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. Alastair Forbes, Mr. Kingsley and Mr. Lindsay went to Kolhapur on the 24th March. At Kolhapur they were joined by the Maharajah of Kolhapur, who had organised a magnificent camp, H. H. the Chief of Kagal and the Chief of Mhaisal. During the four days in Camp there was an exciting amount of excellent sport, three bears falling to the share of the Chief of Kagal, a panther, seven feet two inches from whiskers to tail, was shot by Lady Jenkins, and Mr. Lindsay got two splendid sambur. Three bear cubs are prisoners of state also. The camp and shikar arrangements were perfect, the Maharajah of Kolhapur, though he could not spare time from State business to join in the shooting, having provided for his guests' entertainment and amusement in right royal fashion. The Shikaris returned to Bombay very pleased with their visit and loth to leave

"The woody valleys, warm and low,
The windy summit, wild and high,

for the languour of inglorious working days in Bombay.

THE TEA INDUSTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 1.

That the tea industry is in a very depressed state is evidenced by the fact that the Ledo Tea Estate, comprising 1,473 acres and situated in Assam, was sold by public auction to-day for Rs. 28,000, machinery, fittings, factory, houses, coolie lines being included.

THE DASTARDLY MURDER OF A CHILD.

The police have not yet succeeded in arresting the murderer of Mr. Rosse's child. Two men who were arrested on suspicion had no connection with the deed.

INFLUX OF CHINAMEN.

During the past six months over one thousand Chinamen have arrived in Calcutta to earn their living as boot-makers and carpenters.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

Among further contributions to the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund are Rs. 5,000 from Messrs. Graham and Co., Rs. 4,000 from Raja Ram Narain Singh of Khaira, Rs. 1,000 from Raja Sir Sudhal Deb, Chief of Bamra, Central Provinces, Rs. 500 each from Sir Vikar-ul-Umra, Hyderabad, Maharaja Sir Norendra Krisna Deb and Hon'ble Dr. Ashutosh Mukerjee.

A branch of the Fund, formed at Hyderabad (Deccan), as arranged for energetic canvassing throughout the State and already subscriptions of over Rs. 7,000 have been received.

ELPHINSTONIAN GATHERING AND DINNER.

THE Elphinstonians, past and present, held a large gathering last evening at the College Gymkhana grounds, which was followed by a banquet. Two decorated shamianas had been erected on the Gymkhana grounds, one for the gathering and the other for the banquet. About 7 p. m. the visitors began to arrive, and soon after they numbered about two hundred. One-half of those present were students of the College, the rest being old Elphinstonians. A string band played for the entertainment of those present. About 7-30 p.m., an adjournment was made to the banquet table, at which Principal W. H. Sharp presided.

The first and constitutional toast proposed by the chairman was that of the King-Emperor; and it was heartily drunk with due honours.

Professor O. V. Muller, in proposing the next toast, "the Elphinstonians and the Elphinstone College, said the Elphinstone College held a very great position and he had no doubt it would keep it up in the future. If they looked back over their past they would find that the Elphinstone College was the oldest educational institution of its kind in the Bombay Presidency. If they looked back upon their past achievement it was truly more than a record. In every branch of the public service in the Presidency they found that the Elphistonians had held the highest offices that it was possible for natives of this country to get. If they turned to the High Court they saw that the five Indian gentlemen, Messrs. Nanabhoy Haridas, Telang, Ranade, Badrudin Tyebji and Chandawarkar who had the honour to get on the bench of that court were Elphinstanians. Again the two native Vice-Chancellors of the Bombay University, Dr. Bhandarker and the late Mr. Telang, were also Elphinstonians. In the same manner they had had a fair share of seats on the Local and Imperial Legislative Councils. Lastly, the two natives of India who had found their way to the Imperial Parliament, were Elphinstonians (Applause) Proceeding the speaker said that if the prestige of the Elphinstone College was to be kept up, its old students should take an active interest in its wellbeing, and by mixing together with the present students form a powerful, nay a distinguished brotherhood. (Applause).

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in responding to the toast, said the name which they bore reminded them of man who was not only a statesman, and a scholar, but a man who served his sovereign most faithfully and most nobly, a man who had spent his whole life in doing good to others and whose political sagacity was only equal to his sympathy for the people whom he governed. He meant Mountstuart Elphinstone. (Applause.) More than that. He had set before them a splendid example of equanimity of mind under great difficulties, a noble patience and moral courage which was truly Elphinstonian. But he wanted to warn them against one thing. There was a cult which was teaching the present younger generation that the system under which they had been produced and which had given them men like Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, the late Mr. Ranade, Mr. Telang, Dr. Bhandarkar, and Mr. P. M. Mehta was injurious to the best interests of the country. He (the speaker) strongly protested against the dissemination of that doctrine. He did not wish to say anything that would give cause for unpleasant discussion, but he did feel that he would not prove himself worthy of the name he bore as an old student of the college, if he did not protest against that cult and declare that the system deserved well of all of them, that it was most successful, and that to it, they owed all the progress they had made. The speaker then refered to the great progess which the Parsee community had made both socially and intellectually, and attributed it to the efforts of Mr. Dadabooy Naoroji and other Elphinstonians, who in the early forties or fifties had prevailed upon the leaders of the community to encourage and foster female education. He next dwelt upon the present tendency of Hindu students to direct their minds to the study of Oriental literature to the exclusion of Western learning under a belief that such a course was patriotic. But he said he believed that Oriental literature could not be a tonic to their minds. It was speculative, There might be thought in it, and it was philosophic. But for the power of accurate expression, fairness, and nerve of thought they must go in for Western literature. In his opinion Oriental literature must be corrected by Western literature. He concluded his remarks by calling upon the Elphinstonians to co-operate in promoting mutual interests in a broad minded spirit, (Applause.)

Other toasts followed, and the gathering dispersed at a late hour.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, Captain E. H. Gordon, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers :—

Ashby Major
Barnes Mrs and infant
Benson Mr C
Cornwall Mr and Mrs
Cayley Mr A
Dallinger Mr and Mrs
Delnie-Radcliffe Lieut
Duncan Mrs
Eales Mr
Fairie Bruce Mr
Franklin Mrs and Miss
Ferguson Mr A F
Fawcett Mr and Mrs child and infant
George Mr H
Gibbon Mr W
Grieve Mrs, child and infant
Hatten Mr J J
Hobbs Mr and Mrs child and infant
Humphrey Miss E
Howell Miss
Inglis Mr J
Ingram Mr and Mrs
Keene Mrs
Logan Mr K
Langham Mr A B
Loveday Mr R
LeMaistre Mr G
Law Lady
Monro Mr and Mrs and child
Monro Misses
Morgan Miss
Macleod Mr D
McDonnell Mrs
Madge Mr P
Messa Mr T
Marseilles Miss
Menner Mr and Mrs
Munroe Miss
McDonald Col
Nash Major and Mrs
Naish Rev H
O'Donnell Mr Mrs and infant
Ogelvie Rev J
Palliser Miss
Paget Mrs and child
Peters Mr H
Roses Mrs and 2 children
Scott Mrs
Sweet Mr W M
Starling Mr
Tolson Miss M
Vere Mr P H
Way Miss S
Wray Mrs and 2 children
Watkins Miss
Wilson Mr G

SHIP-WRECKED PASSENGERS AT COLOMBO.

THE homeward-bound P. & O. Mail steamer Oceana 6,603 tons, Captain Chas. Gadd. arrived at Colombo from Australia at 7-30 on Thursday, She had on board about 180 passengers in all classes, including three ship-wrecked sailors from the Glimper, a steel sailing vessel of 1,789 tons belonging to Liverpool, which left Port Peru for Algoa Bay on February 1st. The ship struck a rock at the entrance of Spencer Gulf, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and immediately began to settle down. The crew, consisting of 26 hand took to the boats, but were unable to save anything whatever, and as the boats filled with water it was with great difficulty they kept themselves afloat. Subsequently they were picked up by a Norwegian ship and landed at Port Victoria. Of the crew, three men who were apprentices on the ill fated ship, named John Scoble, Percival Matheson and Chas. Heath are, as mentioned, on board the Oceana on their way to London. A subscription has been raised on board to help the three men.

The Oceana discharged six boxes of gold from Sydney, valued at £30,000, for transhipment to India.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

HUNTING AND FISHING.

PROFESSIONAL GOLF MATCHES.

NOTES FROM THE VARSITIES.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

BECKFORD was opposed to hunting in a gale of wind, chiefly on the score of convenience, it may be supposed, and the discomfort caused to those who follow hounds. In later years Mr. Surtees caused that curious genius Mr. Jorrocks to endorse Beckford's opinion, and it must be confessed that when the wind blows fiercely hunting is not altogether enjoyable, especially if the gale be accompanied by driving rain. Wretched work it is awaiting at the covert side in such circumstances the convenience of a fox that has no mind to brave the fury of the elements. The searching rain forces its way through coats guaranteed to be impervious. Immaculate breeches become sodden and wrinkled neckgear grows cold and clammy, and, chilled by tedious waiting, the fox-hunter wonders if the game is worth the candle. A pull at the flask cheers his spirits, and while he is struggling to light a cigar with a damp fusee, he hears on the far side of the wood a crash of music as hounds throw their note on the horn. In a moment the discomforts of wind and driving rain are forgotten. A brief check, a few fields from the covert, where hounds have flashed over the line, enables our friend to "nick in," and as he sails away over the grass behind the flying pack, throwing the fences behind him as they come, he thinks to himself that hunting is truly the "sport of kings," however bad may be the weather. To not a few hunting men reflections of the kind occurred last week, for March was rioting right bravely on its first appearance. But scent lay well, as it often does in stormy weather when the ground is soft, and several fine runs were obtained.

At length a Master has been found for the Woodland Pytchley in succession to Lord Southampton, whose retirement, by the way, is universally regretted. Not only has he shown first-rate sport, but has gained the goodwill of the farmers and become popular with all classes. Mr. E. Cazenove is the new Master. He assumed control of the Wilton country when Lord Radnor gave it up in 1897, and has been hunting recently with the Pytchley. It was feared that Mr. W. Coryton was about to retire from the Mastership of the Dartmoor hounds, after holding office for twelve years; he has, however, been induced to reconsider his decision, subject to a moderate increase in the subscription. A serious fire broke out one day last week at the Puckeridge Kennels. The pecuniary loss was considerable, amounting to nearly £1,000, and the bulk of the pack was only saved by great exertions on the part of the Master, Mr. Barclay, and his staff. The Blankney hounds narrowly escaped an untimely fate on the last day of February. They were in hot pursuit of a fox, when they streamed on to the railway. A train was approaching, but the driver managed to bring it to a standstill just in time to avoid running into the body of the pack. Considering the numerous lines of rail which now intersect the country in all directions, it is wonderful that accidents do not happen more frequently, and for the comparative immunity that hounds enjoy we are indebted to the care and vigilance of the engine-drivers. The danger lies in the fact that hounds are so absorbed in hunting their fox that they fail to notice the approach of the train; fortunately at the last moment they are prompt to save themselves. On more than one occasion the writer has seen a disaster averted when it seemed that the pack must be cut to pieces.

After a period of enforced inaction tumbles are apt to be numerous, especially when the going is heavy, as it is has been of late. Among others, two masters of hounds have taken rather serious falls. To Mr. Radcliffe, Master of the South Dorset, the result was a fractured arm, and Mr. Gibson, Master of the Hundred of Hoo Foxhounds, was badly hurt through his horse coming down at wire. The ladies, also, have had their share of misfortune. During a run with the Belvoir Miss Curtis, who resides near Melton, was thrown and much bruised and shaken owing to her horse falling, and with the Badminton hounds Mrs. Harris, of Bowten Hill, sustained serious injuries in attempting to jump a brook. Her horse slipped when taking off.

Rivers are coming into good ply after the heavy floods that have swept down them of late, and good sport is being obtained. Captures on the Aberdeenshire Dee include fish of 28lb. and 29lb. —unusually heavy weights for the spring—and large salmon have been landed from other waters. The blackwater has yielded a beauty, scaling 45lb., and several fish exceeding 30lb. have been taken in the Shannon. Experience shows that when salmon rivers deteriorate the combined action of reparian owners and fishing tenants offers the surest means of restoring them. The river Dee, referred to above, offers a well-known case in point, and the South Esk, in Forfarshire, may be cited as another. This principle of combination has commended itself to owners and lessees on the Helmsdale, which not many years ago was about the best early river in Scotland. They have bought up all the bag nets on the coast, also the nets in the estuary, and in the course of a year or two the rod-fishings are certain to become far more prolific and valuable. Salmon are hindered from reaching the upper reaches of many rivers by wires or cykes which are not provided with efficient passes and in such cases the fishery boards cannot be absolved from blame. The law requires that weirs shall be furnished with a pass which salmon can ascend at all states of the water, but there are many which are practically useless. In the river Earn, one of the largest tributaries of the Tay, clean salmon have not been seen above Duplin, a few miles from the sea, prior to the removal of the nets, for many years. An improved salmon pass was constructed recently in the dyke at Duplin, and already several clean fish have been killed with the rod above that point. The dyke was built under an ancient charter for the purpose of working a cruisves —a species of salmon-trap whereof, fortunately, few remain, and which ought to be abolished.

Professional golf has received a decided impetus, partly through White's challenge to the Open Champion and in part owing to Vardon's decision to remain at home. The first part of the match between White and Taylor is to be decided on the links of the Mid-Surrey Club at Richmond on May 4, and White has named the new course at Huntercombe, near Henley, for the second thirty-six holes on May 23. For Londoners these arrangements are sufficiently convenient, and there is sure to be a large attendance on both days. Then we are promised a match between Vardon and White at Seaford on April 10, and before these notes appear, the result of a meeting at Hincksey between Taylor and J. Sherlock, the club professional, will be known. Several tournaments have been instituted by different clubs. On May 1 Vardon, Braid, White and other leading professionals will take part in a competition on the Hanger Hill links, Ealing, on the occasion of their being opened. The Mid-Surrey Club has arranged for a tournament at Richmond on May 9, 10, and 11, in which sixteen professionals will be invited to compete. North of the Border, the first event of the kind in a tournament for amateurs on May 23 and following days. At Musselburgh there will be the usual meeting immediately before the Open Championship, and during the following week golfers will journey to Islay to play over the fine links at Machrihanish for valuable prizes. To get a taste of Trollope's genuine sporting fervour readers ought to be at Oxford or Cambridge just now! Inter-'Varsity and inter-collegiate tussles are being fought out daily, while "all sorts o' gamer" follow one another with bewildering rapidity from early morn to dewy eve. This means that Lent Term is now on its last legs, and the "Blues' Week" is right in front of us. Athletes proper have been exceptionally busy: so much so that two inter-collegiate meetings were decided at the same time on the O.U.A.C. track last Friday—a unique occurrence! Despite unfavourable conditions of weather and track, some splendid performances were reeled off at the respective Trial Gatherings this year. President Workman (U.A.C.) made a record for Fenners by winning the "Half" in the grand time of 1573-5, while J. Gilman (Jesus) finished second in 1582-5. Considering the untoward conditions, one can only re-echo Dominic Sampson's exclamation, "Prodegious!" Other Cantab's performances of exceptional merit were P. M. Thanks's "Quarter" in 502-5, F. G. Cecksh[illegible] in 428-5. and E. Allcock's "Hurdles" 164-5. A. E. Hind ran the "Hundred" in 16 1-2, which time was also recorded by L. J. Cornish, of Oxford. The last named was in tremendous form at the O.U.A.C. meeting, his three firsts reading thus:—"Hundred," 10 1-2; "Quarter," 5 2-5; and "Long Jump," 2 2-5. The old Public School's champion will give a big thorn in the side of the Cantabs a fortnight hence. Other notable Dark Blue performances were the Hammer and Weight efforts of E. E. May with 19 11 and 36 7 respectively—the first-named a record for Oxford from the 7ft. circle. Messrs. Cave's "Half" in 21 1-5, Brinsley-Richard's "Mile" in 35 2-5 (hard held), and Bulkeley's "High Jump" of [illegible] 10in. were also extra smart under all circumstances. Altogether the outlook favours the further success of Oxford at Queen's Club this year.

The League Association Competition at Cambridge has now finished. Queen's College team finishing head of Division I. St. John's heading Division II., and Corpus finishing "on top" (as the Yankees say) in Division III. Later on, when matters are not so congested. The Cambridge Rugby XV. have also concluded their season with the following record :— 21; W. 12; D. 1; L. 8; with a vantage point score of 273—112. This is fairly satisfactory but the Oxonions boast a much smarter record, and legion is the number of sportsmen who are much exercised in mind re the non-recognition of several Dark Blue cracks by the R. U. Selection Committee this season. "C. J. N. G." pertinently asks why erry and Crawford, the Oxford three-quarters, have been so persistently overlooked, and echo answers "why?" Like many another current ruling this season, such procedure is "past finding out"; otherwise (a) the really fine record of the Oxonions this year, and (b) the admitted weakness of England in the direction named, almost constrained the powers that be to give trial to two such sterling players. The Oxford Inter-Collegiate Hockey Challenge Cup final tie created immense interest last week. University v. Hertford were in opposition, and as generally expected) the first-named team secured possession of the trophy for the first time by thrashing their rivals to the tune of 4 goals to none. Now that Hockey has attained such a new and deserved importance at the 'Varsities, by the way, it is high time that the Oxford "Blues Committee" again awarded the representative teams their colours.

The finishing point in the Rugby game was reached on Saturday, Scotland being left in undisputed possession of the International Championship for this season. The supremacy of Scotland at the Rugby game was proved beyond all question at Blackheath on Saturday. Victories over Wales and Ireland had pointed to a third success for Scotland which is the most heartily congratulated on the manner it has won the International Championship. In all three games they have played better football than their rivals, their successes being mainly due to the wonderful dash and quickness of the whole side. The start of the game was marked by some short rushes by the Scottish, which at once gave an idea of how the play would go, Fast loose play chiefly among the forwards, went more favourably for England, but the Scots by their superior dash and smartness set up a strong attack. The finish of the play was chiefly with the Scots, England near the close being a man short through an injury to Hartley who had to be helped off the field,

The first of England's Association matches ended in a fairly easy victory for the home team by three goals to nil at Southampton on Saturday. The Englishmen were handicapped by losing Turner, but although beaten the Irishmen made a good fight. Fast and clever individually the English fowards for the most part failed in effective passing, and the only goal scored until near the end of the game was one from a corner kick. This poorness of the English attack was the more remarkable, as Ireland had a weaker team than selected owing to three changes, and the only real merit in the vistors' game was their energy.

There was a full programme of matches in the First Division of the Football League on Saturday. Bury improved their position with a win over Derby County at Bury and the holders of the English Cup should now make a big bid for the League trophy. Notts County dropped down the table as a result of their defeat by the United at Sheffield. As the Sheffielders were without the help of Needham, Hedley, and Boyle, the result was a disappointment to the supporters of the Notts team. The surprise of the day was the defeat of Newcastle United on their own ground by the despised Preston North End. Preston's win may enable the famous old club to escape the last two places on the League table which will probably be occupied by West Bromwich Albion and Stoke.

In the Second Division, Grimsby Town are once again outstripping their immediate pursuers, and had all the best of Saturday's reckoning with Small Heath and Burnley. There may be a grudge in certain quarters against the Lincolnshire club gaining higher honours, but facts and figures speak their own tale of the consistently good catches which have come within the "Fisherman's" nets. The Mariners were beaten easily at Burnley on the first Saturday of the season, and again went down heavily at Leicester—which had a good team then—a fortnight later. But since September 15 they have only lost one match. Small Heath's record, of course, is infinitely better. Burnley scored the one goal of the match at Coventry-road in December, with which exception the Birmingham club hold an unbeaten sheet. They experienced misfortune at Stockport on Saturday, for their industrious forward, M'Roberts, sustained a badly-damaged breastbone, and, if this is serious, may mean disorganising the team. Burnley caught a severe cold on that bleak spot the Northolme at Gainsborough, and Lincolnshire soil seems to have certain medicinal qualities, which are not appreciated by the East Lancashire folks, for every journey has meant disaster.

With reference to the decision of the M. C. C. to take up the question of leg-before-wicket, notwithstanding the county captains' decision that any alteration in the existing law would not be beneficial to the interests of the game, Mr. Gilbert L. Jessop, writing to the "Daily Chronicle," says :—"If we are to see an increase in the amount of finished matches, it behoves those who have the best interests of the game at heart to do whatever may be in their power to place the bowler on a more equal footing with the batsman, and I do not know how this is to be accomplished without another revision of Law 24—and that a more drastic one. The Hon. E. V. Bligh's suggested alteration of the existing law opens up great possibilities for the bowler. It reads thus: 'Or if standing in the direct line between the two wickets with any part of his person he stops the ball which in the opinion of the umpire at the bowler's wicket would have hit the striker's wicket—leg-before-wicket.' Many good judges of the game object to this proposed alteration, alleging that it places too much responsibility on the shoulders of the umpire, rendering his task even more difficult than it is at present. A little reflection, however, should prove that this is a mistake. "The umpire, under the proposed new rule has to consider whether the ball would have hit the wicket, and so he has to now under the present law; therefore his task is not rendered more difficult as regards that. Surely it is a much easier task for the umpire to decide whether a large object, almost stationary, is between two imaginary parallel lines, which he would have to do if the new law should be enforced, than, under the old law, to decide whether a rapidly-moving and very small object is pitched between these imaginary paralel lines. "Should the M. C. C. see fit to approve of the proposed alteration there can be no doubt as to the benifit the bowlers will derive from it. In these days of prolific scoring, which must in time deaden the interest of the game both to players and spectators alike, some action must be taken to place the bowler more on an equality with the batsman, and it seems to me that the adoption of the Hon. E. V. Bligh's suggestion would be a step in the right direction."

WITH regard to the intention of the Government of India to invest the Gold Reserve Fund in British Consols or other sterling securities, it may be noted that the present is a fairly favourable time for such investments in view of the depreciated prices of Home securities. Consols have lately fallen below 96, which, though not a phenomenal drop, is nevertheless lower than anything recorded during the last ten years; and the circumstances of the times do not point to the likelihood of an early recovery.

ADDRESS TO MR. T. M. FILGATE.

YESTERDAY forenoon, at the office of the Inspector General of Registration and Stamps, on the ground floor of the High Court buildings, the clerks of the department, as well as those employed under the Inspector General of Prisons in the same buildings, met to present a farewell address to Mr. T.M. Filgate before his departure from Bombay. That gentleman had just then made over charge of his offices to his successors.

The clerks were headed by Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy Registrar, late Registrar of Bombay, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, who read the address to be presented to Mr. Filgate.

Mr. Byramjee said he had retired from the Service of Government fourteen years ago, but still he did not consider his connection with Mr. Filgate or with the department had ceased; and he had therefore asked the head assistant of the office to invite the members of the establishment to assemble that day to render their tribute of respect to Mr. Filgate on the eve of his retirement. Mr Byramjee could say from personal experience of eighteen years that in the independent and conscientious discharge of his high office, Mr. Filgate had always displayed a noble spirit and open heart to do good, as far as it lay in his power, for the really deserving officers and subordinates under him. He had thereby earned the esteem and respect of those who came in contact with him; and had endeared himself to those serving under him. His generosity and kindness of nature would be gratefully remembered by them to the last day of their lives. In connection with his retirement, Government had been pleased to issue a resolution only two days ago, eulogising his valuable services; and they would not, therefore, take up his time in detailing them in the address. In conclusion, Mr. Byramji bade farewell to Mr. Filgate personally as well as on behalf of those around him, wishing him at the same time long life, good health, and prosperity in his native land—Ireland.

Mr. Filgate, in reply to the address, made a suitable acknowledgment of the many good things said of him in the address.

Mr. Filgate was garlanded and presented with bouquets of flowers. The proceedings then closed.

THE HISTORY OF KANARA.

A LECTURE on the history of Kanara was given by Mr. J. A. Saldanha, B.A., LL.B., under the auspices of the Kanara Catholic Association, Bombay, on Saturday, 23rd March, in the Tribhowan Mundal Hall, Girgaum, kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. Tribhowandhas Mungaldas Natnoobhoy. Dr. C. Fernandes took the chair. The lecture was confined to the history of the Catholics of Kanara only, and though its delivery took over an hour and a half, it was listened to with attention on account of the interesting manner in which the subject was treated. The history of Jains and other communities was promised by the lecturer for another occasion. The Catholics of Kanara number about 70,000 souls and speak the Konkani language, which, from the results of the study of it made by "savants" like the late Rev. F. R. Maffei S. J. and Dr. Gerson da Cunha, appears to have grown out of the Prakrit side by side with the Marathi as an Independent language with a rich literature of its own which was destroyed either by the Mahomedan or Portuguese conquerors of Goa. Most of the Christians of Kanara are of Brahmin descent. "In natural acuteness" observes Mr. J. Stokes, I.C.S., in his report to the Madras Government in 1831, "they are fully equal to the Brahmins and they are superior to them in morals and enlightenment. They form a valuable connecting link between the Hindoos and their European superiors. In language and local information they assimilate with the former, in religion and education with the latter." Mr. Saldanha traced in his lecture the origin and growth of this community. He said that the most ancient record we have of any community in Kanara is that of Kosmos Indico-pleustes, sailor and monk in his "Topographica Christiana" written about 550 A. D. Komos says that Kallana identified by most writers with Kallianpur near Udipi in South Kanara had a community of Christians with a Bishop. The Portuguese found these Christians still existing in the middle of the 16th century. The Portuguese had established factories at Anjediva, Honavar, Bhatkal, Barcelore, and Mangalore. Wherever the Portuguese settled they planted the cross side by side with their national flag, but their missionaries, under the patronage and protection of the Crown, pushed their labours far into the interior of the country beyond the factories. While the converts multiplied the missions received fresh accessions from the Christians of Goa, who fled from there in fear of the Mahrattas or in search of new fields of enterprise to Kanara where they were welcomed by the local Princes. Thus it happened by the middle of the 17th century the whole of Kanara, then subject to the Bednore kings, was mapped out into some 20 parishes with large Christian congregations numbering about 60,000 people. But the Church which had been thus laboriously raised was destined to receive shocks which almost levelled it to the ground. These came from the fall of the Portuguese power, and the persecution of Tipoo Sultan who carried as Captives 50,000 Catholics from Kanara to Seringapatam. Only 10,000 of these were able to return to Kanara after the fall of Tipoo and the recapture of Mangalore by the British.

At the conclusion of the lecture, hearty votes of thanks were given to the Lecturer, and to the Chairman, and also to Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy for the loan of his beautiful hall. The proceedings terminated with music rendered by Messrs. E D. Mendonca, A. P. de Costa and J. M. Gonsalves.

THE MERCANTILE BANK.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, at Bombay, yesterday, received a telegram from their London Office, advising that, at the coming meeting of shareholders, the directors will recommend a dividend of 5 per cent., on the A shares and 4 per cent., on the B shares. They also propose placing Rs. 10,000 to the Reserve Fund and carrying forward Rs. 13,500 to next account.

ANTI-PLAGUE VACCINE.

statement showing the number of doses of plague vaccine sent to various places from the Plague Research Laboratory during the week ending Friday 29th March :—

Date,	Where and to whom sent.	Doses.
25th to 29th March…	…Bombay Presidency, Bombay: Laboratory Officers	48
29th March..	Personal Assistant to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay	1,030
25th ,,	..Bulsar: Dr P P Mullan L M & S Assistant Surgeon & Chief Plague Authority	150
25th ,,	…Marwar, Jodhpur: Residency Surgeon	1,002
26th ,,	…Punjab, Gurudaspur: Plague Medical Officer, Gurudaspur & Sialkot District	2,002
29th ,,	…Marwar, Falna Plauge Medical Officer	1,004
26th ,,	…Punjab, Bangah (Jullunder District): Chief Plague Medical Officer	10,025
25th ,,	…Bihar, Province, Gaya: Civil Surgeon	5,013
23rd ,,	…Perth (Western Australia): Colonial Secretary	10,018
Total sent out during the week under report		30,292
Total sent out since January 1901 in addition to above		2,59,357
Total sent out up to 31st December 1900		20,26,549
Grand Total		23,16,198

THE Budget makes it clear that the heavy coinage operations which have kept the Indian mints working under a strain during the last eleven months have not been exclusively for the augmentation of the British Indian currency. Of the 15 crores of new rupees coined, 3 1-4 crores were issued to Native States, and this fact is of importance as indicating that a uniform currency circulation throughout the Indian Empire, which is greatly to be desired, is now in a fair way of being attained. The existence of local currencies in Native States has always been a check upon inter-territorial trade; and the instability of exchange between British rupees and indigenous rupees has in some cases equalled the once distracting instability of exchange between the British rupee and the sovereign.

THE "East Coast News" (Vizagapatam) publishes a very appreciative notice of Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Leapingwell, I.M.S., who is retiring from the service. It says :—During the ten years or more that Dr. Leapingwell was in our midst, he made himself highly popular by a longing desire to attend to the sick, not for the sake of filthy lucre, but for relieving their suffering. He was ever ready to go where duty called him. If he had not been a Government officer, the residents would have presented him with a farewell address and a valuable souvenir in addition. In the absence of such public demonstration we, as the representatives of the people, take this opportunity of conveying to the retiring officer the grateful thanks of the people in general and the patients in particular for all that he has done for them and the town. His unostentatious manner, his great gentleness, his extraordinary patience, his unflinching faithfulness in the discharge of his duties, will ever remain imprinted on the hearts of those with whom he has come in contact.

THE BAHREIN PEARL FISHERIES.

IN the centre of the broad V-shaped bay that separates El Katr from Turkish El Katif, lies the object of much solicitude, viz., the Island of Bahrein, famous throughout the world for its pearl fisheries, which rank with those of Ceylon. The island is thirty miles long, and from six to nine miles broad. The pearl fishing at Bahrein lasts, according to an Indian report, from June to October, and it is pursued not only at Bahrein, but along the entire Arabian coast. The Bahrein banks, stretching for a length of four to five leagues, are, however, the richest and most certain. At the season of fisheries, some 4,500 boats of every size and rig may be seen all busily employed. They carry from five to fourteen men each and the total number of hands engaged is said to be 30,000. The scene is one of the greatest picturesqueness and animation. Like most of the gulf ports and trading settlements, it was taken early in the 16th century by the Portuguese, who established a station there and at El Katif, to ensure a monopoly of the pearl trade. When the pearls have been picked out of the shells, they are handed to the master of the boat, who proceeds to sort them by the manipulation of a triple set of brass sieves pierced with holes of different diameters. The pearls that are unable to pass through the largest sieve are called "Ras," the residue of the second sieve are "Batin," while the resulting contents of the third sieve are known as "Dzal" Made up into separate batches, according to their classification, the assorted pearls are then sold to the pearl merchant, upon an intricate scale of values, depending upon the shape, colour, specific gravity, and size. The merchant rearranges them in small packets, and despatches them to the Indian market, whence a great many go back again to Arabia and Persia. Generally speaking, the Bahrein pearls are not so white as Ceylon pearls, but are larger and more regular in shape; while they are said to retain their lustre for a longer period. The Ceylon banks require to be carefully watched, and fishing is only permitted by Government at various periods. On the other hand, the Gulf banks give no indication of a failing supply.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE ON THE PRAYA.

EUROPEAN NEARLY BLINDED WITH VITRIOL.

ON March 14, says a Hongkong paper an outrage of a very cowardly nature was perpetrated on the Praya at about seven o'clock, the victim being Mr. F. G. Reek, leading man of store-houses at H.M. Naval Yard. Mr. Reek left his home on Morrison Hill Road at about half-past six in the morning to start his day's work at the Naval Yard. His usual road lay along the sea front, and he pursued the same route on this occasion. When about opposite the Blue Buildings on the Praya, a quantity of vitriol was thrown with remarkable suddenness in his face and momentarily blinded him. Fortunately, however, at the instant the vitriol struck him Mr. Reek had his right hand to his head, and to this alone is attributed the fact that he is not now totally blind. As it was he suffered badly enough, his forehead, and the upper part of the right side of his face, as well as the right arm being severely burnt. Mr. R[illegible] who saw no one abo[illegible] Hosp[illegible] [illegible] as once hurried to the Naval [illegible], where it was found that the injuries were not serious, the burns being chiefly on the side of the face. The left side of the face is practically untouched, owing to the circumstance that the right side of Mr. Reek's head and body was facing the Praya wall, the direction from which the vitriol was thrown. From the Naval Hospital Mr. Reek was taken home, where he is now being attended to.

No motive is known for the crime, and this has to be ascertained in evidence. Mr. Reek says he has an impression of seeing a hand suddenly appear over the parapet, causing him instinctively to throw up his arm to guard his head. This statement seemed to indicate, therefore, that the vitriol came from one of the many native boats moored alongside the Praya wall.

We are pleased to report that two men have been arrested in connection with this affair. Chinese Detective No. 312, who has been prominent in bringing about not a few arrests of late, made enquiries, and as a result he arrested two men on March 14.

These two, Yeung Kun, coolie of 18 Hing Shing Street, and Lo Tsoi, street coolie, of Jardine's Bazaar, have been charged before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy with throwing a corrosive fluid upon the complainant, with intent to burn.

Mr. Hays appeared for the second defendant and the case was remanded.

One of the defendants has practically admitted to having committed the crime and an example should be made of him.

CONINGHAM DIVORCE SUIT.

RE-HEARING COMMENCED.

THE celebrated Coningham divorce case, in which Dr O'Haran, administrator of St. Mary's Cathedral and private secretary to Cardinal Moran, is co-respondent, was re-opened before Mr. Justice Owen and a special jury in Sydney on the 8th ultimo. The case was heard at the last sittings of the court, and the jury failed to agree upon a verdict. The petition is by Arthur Coningham, chemist, and a well-known cricketer, for a dissolution of his marriage with Alice Stanford Coningham, formerly Dowling, on the ground of her alleged adultery with Denis Francis O'Haran. Petitioner appeared in person to conduct his own case. Dr. O'Haran, who denied the charges against him, was represented by Mr. J. H. Want, K.C.; and Mr. Ralston, instructed by Mr. T. M. Slattery. There was no appearance on behalf of respondent. Petitioner claimed £5,000 damages.

Alice Stanford Coningham, examined by petitioner, gave evidence similar to that at the previous trial. The first act of misconduct she stated took place on 3rd July 1898. The hearing was proceeding when the mail left.

FROM THE FRENCH.

[BY H. B.]

THESE English!

I am returned from the House of Commons. Have you ever sat there and heard these people talk? No? You have missed the best of the English comedies. Let me describe.

In front of me sits a gentleman in a long wig; in front of him two lesser gentlemen in lesser wigs. The great gentleman is called the Speaker. Why? Because he never opens his mouth. The other gentlemen are his clerks; they suck pens.

On the right hand of the Speaker sit many plump, read-faced, jovial, well-dressed Englishmen. These are Conservatives. On the left-hand of the Speaker sit fewer pale-faced, long-haired, tragic-looking Englishmen. These are Liberals. Ah, I could now tell you as we walk down the street which of the passers-by are Liberal and which are Conservative. My friend, have you ever mistaken a turkey-cock for a vulture?

Let me describe their talk. One of the Liberals—he is a Welshman—stands on his feet. He is white, very tragic. His hair is brushed as carefully as a lady's poodle, and with the same Sunday-school finish. He is young, and his hair announces that he is well pleased with the state of his soul. He would be genuinely surprised if he did not go to Heaven. You feel that.

What does he say? Listen. The British army is composed of the scum of the earth. The officers are savage barbarians. The war is a disgrace to England. England will be punished for it—some day.

His voice vibrates like their Twopenny Tube. His eyes flash; his arms saw the air. All around him the Liberals sit, white, silent, tragic-looking. But is there silence? My friend, what is this which we hear?

Laughter! Loud, jovial, red-faced laughter; it is the Conservatives. Look at those crowded benches. Are they not one broad grin? Are they not one big red face? The more our young Welshman proves the cruelty of the British officer, the more do these Conservatives laugh, the broader do they grin. My friend, they are hard hearts, these Conservatives.

Another Liberal is what they call up. He comes from Ireland. Black is his hair, black eyebrows, like the stroke of a quill-pen, press upon the lids of his eyes. He has the white tragic face, the flashing eyes; he has also the black beared. His clothes hang loosely on his frame; a lock of black hair slashes his white brow. He has a beautiful brogue, with the tremolo stop pulled out.

We must listen. The English soldiers are villains; the officers are blackguards. The English burn the farms of the good Boers. The English ill-treat the nice Boer women. The English cause the tears to fall from the eyes of the sweet little Boer children. Brutal English! Long-suffering Boers! One sees the flames leaping from the farm-roof. The chamber is filled with the choking black smoke. One hears the wail of the women; the yell of the nice little children. Blood swims before the eyes. Ah, it is terrible!

And there is laughter. Again we see the crowded benches filled with the jovial red-faced laughter. Again we hear the deep chuckle from these Conservatives. My friend, have you ever looked from your box, during one of Moliere's comedies, at the people in the stalls? That is how the Conservatives look when these Liberals are acting—it is the wrong word—when these Liberals are attacking the Army.

Let me generalize. The Conservative is one who attacks the Liberal for misgoverning the country. The Liberal is one who attacks the country for misgoverning the world. Between these two the business of the Empire goes on. In England they pray for the Government. They should also give thanks for the Civil Service.

I enjoy their House of Commons. It is nice to hear these English blackening their own character. Does it not save us trouble? They seem, all of them who are in earnest, to desire, more than riches, more than personal advantage, more than fame, that their country should be proved wicked and wrong. They have newspapers trying to prove this every day; and English men buy them, read their own damnation there, pay pennies to be called savages, cut-throats, blackguards. There are thousands of these English toiling day and night to prove that their Sir Alfred Milner is the Old Gentleman himself. This is what they call their country "Merrie England." Does it not make you laugh?

And, my friend, what is done to defend the honour of their soldiers? Let me tell you something. There is here a war correspondent who attacks the English officers. He is allowed to write articles and books making blackguards of the English soldier. Now listen. This beautiful soul was sent down from the front. Every one in London who knows things knows this. But they do not say it. The Lord Roberts does not say it. The editors do not say it. And the great public go on believing that this journalist is an angel fighting for the redemption of his country. Is it not droll?

But in England no one defends the Empire. It is perhaps, too big to be defended. When one has seen those Conservatives laughting in the House of Commons, one begins to understand. It made me to think.

After all, my friend, when one is attacked, is it not good to laugh?

It is certainly good to be able to laugh when one is attacked. Is there not wisdom in this reflection?

The streets are still slopp.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

PERSECUTION BY POST.

EXTRAORDINARY SERIES OF OFFENCES.

"Dull is the jester when the joke's unkind." The old saw has apparently escaped the notice of some malevolent persons, who have recently begun writing post cards and letters calculated to subject the recipients to needless worry, and in some cases apparently designed to create discord in homes. Feeble attempts have been made to imitate Hooke's famous practical joke, which brought down upon the inventor's head the anger of all right-thinking people, but; not content to stop here, some of the writers of the anonymous correspondence, emboldened, perhaps, by the belief that discovery was impossible, have grown more and more daring, until they have passed from witless efforts to distract those against whom they harbour resentment to inditing threatening and indecent letters, regardless of the sex of the person to whom they have been sent or into whose hands they may pass.

A post-card addressed to a gentleman, care of his wife, delivered during his absence, and reading, "Would be glad to see you Monday night at half-past 7; be sure and mind you come.—J. M.," when evidently indited in feminine handwriting, is apt in [illegible] episodes. Ex-circumstances to lead to unpleasant explanations follow as a matter of course, and the husband denies all knowledge of the address given or the initials of the writer. The post-card remains a mystery. But in a few days it is followed by another of a more pronounced character, and there are more explanations required.

Many of these effusions have been sent through the post during the past two years, and the postal authorities gradually narrowed down the area of the authorship, until the scent became so warm that the most offensive of the writers evidently deemed it wise to restrain their "reasoning brutality" until the hue and cry had passed. One suburban resident was especially singled out. He was subjected to the most bitter of purposeless persecution, while his wife and children were not spared. Indeed, one day an undertaker called to measure him for a coffin and the wife was so overcome with grief that her health was seriously affected. The undertaker, it appeared, had been "instructed" by a post-card, in the writing of the malicious person who had written all the other post-cards.

In another instance a married man, whose avocation frequently took him away from his home for several days consecutively, found upon his return on one occasion that in his absence a post-card, apparently written by a woman, had been delivered at his house. It read:—"Just returned from Sydney. Baby getting on splendidly. He is the image of you. Come round soon, and bring some money with you." This vile concoction, however, also miscarried, so far as the intent of the writer was concerned. For obvious reasons many of the recipients of these missives have held their tongues, and preferred to demonstrate the futility of the efforts made to foment discord by their actions rather than seek the aid of the detectives attached to the Postal department.

Detectives White and M'Williams, who are attached to the Postal department, persevered in their efforts, and ultimately got a clue that promised to lead to success in the most flagrant case, when the writer suddenly ceased operations.

Fortunately the Post-office Act gives power to set the law in motion where any person posts libellous, indecent, or offensive letters, and at any moment the authorities may be in a position to take advantage of the statute. But to prevent the authors of the correspondence described carrying on their disgraceful practices with impunity it should be the effort of every person receiving such letters to trace them to their source. It may take time to do this but it can be done.—"Melbourne Age."

JOHN CHINAMAN AT HOME.

There are two classes of Chainaman. "The officials and gentry and the people" is the language of proclamations. For "gentry" read "ex and expectant officials," and we have two classes, officials and people, as different in their ideas, lives, aims, and particularly in their relations to foreigners and foreign aims and ambitions, as is possible for two classes to be. The official is civil or military. The civil official is perhaps, in some nine cases out of ten, a scholar, a scholarship being nominally the only key to office, and actually so in about the above proportion, probably. The scholarship is, like our own of some 100 years ago, purely classical, absolutely classical; but, unlike ours, consists not in studying the lore and history of other races whom we hold to be of finer culture and life than ourselves, but in studying the writings and moral saws and so called history of themselves, their own ethics, and their own gilded and polished chronicles—the work of sycophanic court historians Thus we see that, from five or six years old upwards, the future officialis fed on his own country and its perfections only. The chief classics are ethical, and although sound, tend only the more to assure the scholar who meets foreigners and missionaries that, if creeds are the test, he need not trouble to learn creeds outside China. The depicted life of the "superior person" is one of quiet contemplation in a country cottage always with hills and lakes in the picture. No steam engines, no rushing about, no factories, no keen competition, no twenty-storeyed steel workshops, no revival meetings, no grab for a palace instead of a cottage. Truly a good life, if it were possible; but, as the follower of the superior person himself admits, by his very keen garb for the palace in actual fact, an impracticable one. We have thus afforded some explanation of the underiable contempt in which the official does actually hold the foreigner and his ideal. Fighting, adds "Engineering" is the work of a despised caste, mechanism is a form of "dilettante" trifling, commerce is shopkeeping, science amusing but not clasics, new creeds wholly superfluous, especially when so numerous and varied, foreign policy merely the grab of barbaric bullies and piratic adventurers. These for ideals. For actual life, taking as usual the average example, a purchased office (having the qualifying degree) bearing an infinitesimal salary, which is never applied for, becoming the perquisite of the giver of the office or perhaps, his secretary, the necessity for some state and a large staff, and the incompatible co-necessity of making enough in three years or so to retire on, or to secure a further term of office with. A free staff is kept by allowing pillage; and this staff's staff, by allowing pillage again, and so on, as far official hats and uniform reach—beyond it, in face to the head thief and head beggar of the district.

It seems as though the Native State of Marwar (Jodhpur) in Rajputana is to undergo the plague experience of the Punjab. For some days past cases of plague, gradually increasing in number, have been reported from a village called Bali. The disease has now attacked another place named Sewari, and it is to be feared, judging from the characteristics of the disease, that these two places will prove to be "foci" for the dissemination of plague round about them.

The total number of deaths registered in Urban Calcutta during the week ending 26th March was 464 against 470 and 470 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 149. There were 18 deaths from cholera against 28 and 24 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by four. There were 35 deaths from plague, against 40 and 35 in the two preceding weeks. There were 79 deaths from small-pox during the week against 82 in the previous week. There was one death from tetanus against two in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 113 and 60 respectively, against 118 and 67 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 51·9 per mille per annum, against 32·9 the mean of the last five years.

THE FRENCH BILL ON ASSOCIATIONS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The term "religious" is not used once in the Bill, and if its clauses do affect the religious orders they share the fate of all lay bodies who have not been recognised as being "of use to the public." Such of them as benefit by this clause have the right to own sufficient house property to enable them to perform their object, but they can own no shares payable to the bearer.

The Bill states that:

(1) An Association is a convention by which two or more individuals agree to use in common their knowledge and their energy with some object other than sharing profits.

(2) Any Association formed for an illicit purpose, contrary to the laws, to public safety or public morality, or contrary to national unity and the Government of the Republic, is hereby declared to be null and void.

(3) All articles of Associations must be made public by the founders thereof, and copies of said articles must be forwarded to the Prefect of the Department in which the said Associations are situate.

(4) The heads of these Associations will give three months' notice of any change that they purpose effecting in their articles of association.

(5) All Associations that are not pronounced by the Court to be of "public utility" shall be forthwith dissolved, and if no convention has specified the individual share of each member in the property of the Association, that property shall be dealt with as belonging to the said members, who shall receive their share of it in proportion to what they brought to the general funds of the Association, or according to the importance of the duties discharged by them, as members of that Association.

Where is the spoliation which we are told is the object of this Bill? Nothing could be more definite than the last clause, and if M. Waldeck-Rousseau has found a means of relieving the State of the loadstone known to us all as the "Mortmain," he certainly has not contemplated a wholesale confiscation of property, "which shall be considered as the property of the Associates."

FOREIGN ASSOCIATIONS.

The most drastic clauses of the Bill are those which refer to Associations between French citizens and foreigners, and it provides that they can only be authorised by a special law which shall determine the conditions of their existence. This applies to Associations whose heads live abroad, or whose principal directors are foreigners; also to Associations whose members live together.

Further clauses provide against the right of inheritance of a member of an Association, under the will of another member, unless the former be heir-at-law of the latter.

As to the properties held by Associations now existing, they will be handed over to them if those Associations have subcribed within six months to the regulations embodied in this Bill. The foreign Associations will, however, be treated as dissolved if within six months their existence has not been officially sanctioned.

All legacies made in their favour can be claimed by the heirs-at-law of the testator during the year ensuing the passing of the present Bill.

The strength of M. Waldeck-Rousseau's Bill lies in the three following results:

1. It gives the Government full control over foreign Associations whose numerous branches are established in France.

2. It enables the Government to break up at a moment's notice any political, social, or religious organisation whose aims and objects may not be orthodox.

3. It gives the Government the effective control of the vast capital vested in the hands of innominate men of straw, the representatives of powerful organisations, who wield their strength and influence through their anonymous impersonal existence.

Capital will thus be properly taxed and controlled, personal responsibility will be enforced, and the community at large can only benefit by an act which compels occult forces to unmask their batteries and divulge their strength.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandawarker.)

ROBBERY AT GHATBARI.

IMPERATOR Vs. SAMBU WALAD MANGIA.

This was an appeal from a dicision of Mr. M. B. Tyebjee, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who, in November last, convicted the accused of robbery and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions Judge, in his finding, said it was proved by evidence that some carts were stopped at Ghatbari by a number of robbers, one of whom carried a sword, that some of the men in the cart were assaulted, and that some property was removed. The number of robbers was probably not more than four. The patel Sahadu had a sword stick, which he drew, and Ratansing, who is a Rajput, shouted menaces to the robbers, who fled in the direction of the patels' villages. They gave information of the offence to the patel of a village they passed through and set out themselves with other men to discover the offenders. In the meantime, the accused was seen about a village fifteen miles from the scene of the crime on the afternoon of the day on which the offence was committed, 12th May, under circumstances which excited suspicion, and he was arrested. He was seen by Sahadu and Ratansing, and identified by them. A coat and waist-coat were found in the accused's possession, and these were identified by one of the persons who was in a cart stopped at Ghatbari. Dissenting from the assessors, Mr. Tyebjee convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr Justice Crowe, in giving the court's judgment, said: The accused Ambu was tried with one Indhia on a charge of committing robbery and dacoity at Ghatbari. According to the prosecution, the robbers were dispersed by the opportune arrival on the road of the patels Sahadu and Ratansing, who were armed with a sword and stick. No complaint appears to have been preferred by any of the persons robbed. The accused is said to have been seen under suspicious circumstances in a village, fifteen miles from the scene of the crime on the afternoon of the day on which the offence was committed, and was apprehended. The evidence against him consists of the statements by the patels, Sahadu and Ratansing, one of whom admits that he had never seen him before the occurrence of the robbery, and of Dayaram Pandu, who professes to identify a coat and waistcoat which the accused was wearing, as the articles which were stolen from him during the alleged dacoity. It is admitted by one of the witnesses for the prosecution that Ambu's face was partially covered; and that though he stated that he identified one of the robbers, he made no mention of his name. The assessors consider the evidence for the Crown as untrustworthy, and the Sessions Judge has noted in his proceedings that Sahadu Patel gave his answers in a shuffling manner. No explanation is given as to how the police came to know that Dayram Pandu had lost a coat and waist-coat, nor how his attendance was secured for the purpose of the identification, as he is a resident of the Nasick district. It is not clear why the accused, who was arrested in May, was not sent before the magistrate till July. The evidence throughout affords strong indications of having been concocted, and having regard to the strongly expressed opinion of the assessors, in which the learned Sessions Judge to some extent agreed, as he acquitted the other prisoner, we quash the conviction, and direct that the accused be acquitted and discharged from custody.

The old established Madras firm of Massey and Co., engineers and iron-founders, is converting its business, from the 1st proximo, into a Joint Stock Company. The Capital of the Company is Rs. 6 lakhs, divided in Rs. 3 lakhs Ordinary and Rs. 3 lakhs Preference shares. We learn that the whole of these shares have already been subscribed for and paid up. The Ordinary shares are all held by the management, which will continue as hitherto under the direct personal supervision of Mr. A. N. Rosling, sole partner in the late firm, assisted by Mr. H. E. Harris, A.M.I.M.E., with Mr. W. G. Gibson as Secretary.

In order to ascertain how far the liquid reaches in a keg, says the "Deutsche Distillateuren Zeitung," the following simple method may be employed: Take a glass tube, bent at right angles, whose long leg is equal to the height between the bunghole and the upper floor, while the shorter one need only be a few inches in length. The shorter end is now connected with the bung by a piece of rubber hose, the longer one is placed in a vertical position and the bung is opened. According to the law of communicating vessels, the liquid will rise in the tube to exactly the same height as in the cask, so that the level of the fluid can be ascertained with great accuracy.

THE ATTEMPTED TRAIN-WECKING CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Thana Sessions Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge, and a common jury, Bhangoo Paloo Wagh, Dawoo Asoo, Ballo Kaloo, Lalloo Oomar, Pillo Kala Kanade and Palloo Chao Ganud, gangmen employed on the G. I. P. Railway, were charged by Inspector Ciett, under section 126 B. of the Railway Act, with dangering the public safety by removing a rail at mileage 69 between Kardi and Kassara with the object of wrecking a train under circumstances already published.

Mr. Jardine, in his speech for the prosecution asked the jury to decide the case entirely on the evidence. No doubt remained as to the removal of the rail on the night of the accident. Those who took part in removing it, must have been aware that they would thereby put the lives of the travelling public into great danger. It was of no great importance whether the intention of the accused was to wreck the goods or passenger train. It was not proved that the case was a got up one, and the accused had not called witnesses to prove an alibi. There was also no evidence in support of the statements of the accused, who stated that they were struck by the police. The evidence of the approver Banga was borne out by many other witnesses. The prosecution had proved that accused were seen sitting together and talking under the bridge near the scene of the accident on the day of derailment. Mr. Brson had also corroborated what the approver Banga had stated. In conclusion the Counsel said that the charge was proved and asked the jury to convict all the accused of the offence, charged against them.

Mr. Thosar for the defence said that the risk of error in such cases was great. It was necessary even in the case of a guilty person that the charge against him should be sufficiently proved. As the accused were not in a position to say who the real perpetrators of the crime were, the jury could not draw adverse inferences from that. A great deal of the evidence had been concocted and manipulated. The accused had no motive in wrecking either a goods or a passenger train. The real story was not placed before them. Mr. Thosar asked the jury, on the evidence placed before them, not to convict the accused of the offence charged against them.

The evidence of the Jail doctor, which was recorded after the counsel had concluded the address for the defence, went strong against the prosecution. The doctor deposed that two of the accused had stripes on their backs, when they had been admitted into the jail.

In the evening the Judge summed up the evidence in the case and asked the jury to accept with very great caution the evidence of the accomplice who had turned King's evidence. The Judge laid strong emphasis on the evidence of the Jail doctor.

The Jury, after retiring for a quarter of an hour, returned to court with a unanimous verdict of "not guilty."

The Judge accepted the verdict, and all the accused were discharged.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd April.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters, are requested to do so as early as possible.

2. The Competition for the Presidency Medal at Tennent Memorial Challenge Cup will be held at Coorla on Thursday next the 4th instant, at 6-45 a.m. Members competing for these will wear Uniform. The distances will be as follows:—200, 500 and 600 yards. Number of rounds—One sighting shot and seven rounds at each distance. Position—Standing at 200 yards; any Military at 500 and 600 yards. Targets and scoring regulations. The following marksmen are eligible to compete:—Lce Corpl H E Miller, Vol W Smith, Le Sergt W Walmsley, Vol J A D'Cruz, Lce Corpl E T Steveson, Sergt J A Mackinnon, Vol R H Selkirk, Vol H Hall, Sergt S Simpson, Sergt P J Boylette, Vol H Nicholls, Sergt A A Irvine, Vol F T Gidney, Cr Sergt H Black, Col E C S Strelley, Lce Corpl R. J. Byrne, Lce Corpl WD Slaney, Cyclist Corpl P R Soundy Cyclist S G Bounti, Cyclist G Walton, Vol H Notscher, Cadet H Hudson, Vol G Clark, Cyclist A S King, Vol H A Stone, and Vol E Smith.

3. The Highland Challenge Cup, presented by C E Phillimore, Esq, will be fired for at Coorla on Thursday the 4th instant.

Conditions

Open only to Adult members with less than 5 years' service. Cadet service not to count. Distance 200 and 600 yards. Position—200 yards standing, 500 yards, any Military. No. of shots—Seven, and one sighting shot at each distance.

4. "F" Company Prize Firing will take place at 6-45 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday), the 3rd instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

FLIES AND WORSE THINGS.

A fly alights on your finger tip; the brain is instantly informed of it; the fly is shaken off. That is the nerve telegraph.

You lift a piece of meat on a fork, put it in your mouth, then chew and swallow it. In a few hours that meat, or part of it, is transformed into bone and muscle. Imagine an old house, having the power to get rid gradually (so as to leave no holes) of the old bricks, and to put new ones in their places! You would like to own such a jolly good house as that. What a blessed saving in the cost of repairs. I should say so. Houses, however, are not endowed with that faculty. Worse luck for the carpenters, masons, and bricklayers if they were.

The human body nevertheless builds itself. Its organs constitute a genuine community. They all work together—each for the good of all the rest—just as a church choir, having caught the keynote, sings in harmony. Abuse or insult one of them and the others immediately take up his quarrel—like the dear old dog that fights for his master without bothering his head as to the merits of the row. Perhaps knowing this, we can better come at the meaning of the trouble a certain woman had, who is kind enough to have written about it to let us print her letter here.

"I often fell down quite powerless," she says "and was *never sure of my footsteps*." What ailed her? She was not lame, she had received no injury to her limbs. Why then should she have been doubtful where her feet would fall?— in broad daylight too and on a smooth floor.

Hear the words of a great doctor, describing the signs of a particular malady. "There is a difficulty in walking," he says, "and an inability to stand steadily with the feet together. Sometimes the patient feels as if the ground were always soft; and again the muscular sense is impaired, so there is hesitation in telling the difference in weight between things taken in the hand—even when one is light and the other quite heavy. The eyesight becomes affected, so the patient cannot be sure how near or how far away an object is, or its colour. Some feel as if a cord were tied tight around the body, or around a leg or an arm."

The lady alluded to had one, and perhaps others, of these feelings. "I was more or less ill," she says, "for many years. Much of the food I took turned sour on my stomach. I was troubled with flatulence, and frequently threw up a fluid of a biting nature, and a bitter taste. In October, 1885, a dreadful pain struck into my right hip. I was in great agony and could scarcely move a step for fear of falling.

"On account of a pain in the stomach, which at times was nearly unbearable, I got but little sleep. One after another I consulted five doctors, none of whom did me any good. In this state I remained five years, suffering beyond all I am able to set forth in writing or in speech.

"Then I read of Mother Seigel's Syrup and got a bottle from Mr. Roberts, the Chemist at Llanfairfechan. That single bottle relieved me. I could eat and sleep better, and began to have the natural use of my legs. Under the influence of this medicine it was not long before all pain left me and *I could walk with ease.*

"Besides this special benefit my general health was better than it had been for many years. Thanks to Mother Seigel's wonderful remedy I am now in good health." (Mrs). Catherine Jones, Orient House. Llanfairfechan. North Wales, June 30, 1893.—

Our correspondent had been afflicted with indigestion—often called chronic dyspepsia when it lasts long enough. The acid poisons created by this had reached every part of her body. Between the want of nourishment and the effect of the poisons the nerves of motion and the nerves of sensation were starved and disordered. Hence the sleeplessness, the agony in the hip (probably sciatica), and the difficulty in walking. Her escape from worse troubles was providential indeed.

As has been said, the source of the ailments which so pained and distressed this lady was the diseased digestive organs—especially the stomach and liver, they supply the elements of life and health; and when they are out of order the body languishes and cries out in its misery, like one in a dungeon without food or drink. The virtue of Mother Seigel's Syrup resides in its power to rectify the digestion, which is practically the chief thing to do.

THE CLERGY IN FICTION.

It would be interesting, remarks a writer in the "Daily News," to determine by a comparative study at what point in the evolution of literature writers began to recognise the effect of a man's employment on their pourtrayal of character. In the epic, of course, there is no question of any such thing. Functions were not specialised. Every free man was to some extent a soldier, a law-maker, and an agriculturist—whether in Greece or in Iceland. And in the Greek drama you have a drama not of types but of personages, and those personages generalised or idealised. More or less the same holds good of Aristophanic comedy, but with the school of Menander it is pretty clear that men recognised the characteristic failings of certain trades or professions. Horace, indeed, does not seem in his critical injunctions to demand more than the traditional observance of the broadest and most elementary distinctions. The God must be differentiated from the hero, the old man from the youth, the great lady from the nurse, the roving merchant from the stay-at-home countryman. But once the principle was laid down, it was sure to be carried far enough, and as soon as the prose romance or story appears in its most elementary form, then appears also this principle of characterisation.

Now, of all professional, as distinct from natural types, the best marked is one peculiar, I believe, to Christendom—that of the clergyman. The priests in other religions have the charge of ritual; that is their function in the community. Certain orders of them may be by vocation holy men, who set an example of sanctity. But none of them, I think, undertake a cure of souls: none save the Christian priest are bound and authorised not only to conduct religious observances but to interfere with the moral behaviour of their flock. They are professional exponents of ethics as well as of religion; commissioned to counsel, to reprimand, and, even through their religious powers, Mr. Howells has done his best in "A Foregone Conclusion," but does not get beyond the obvious struggle between vows and the human instinct. From the Catholic writers, not a numerous body, one expects, and gets, something distinguished by mere insight—such as Mr. Henry Harland's delightful cardinal, or Father Dan and his "New Curate" in Father Sheehan's book to name a couple of recent successes. But for the psychology of the priest one turns naturally to France, and finds endless portraits. M. Zola sees the subject through his usual spectacles in "La Faute de l' Abbe Mouret," but in his more recent books has attached a more intellectual aspect of it. A priest in the agony of religious doubt is one of the most tragic figures in the world, and that figure is powerfully depicted in Lourdes. Happily there are other things in French beside M. Zola; there is, for example, the charming priest in "Mon Oncle et Mon Cure," and (though this is, scarcely a book for the drawing-room) there is a most agreeable portrait of a country priest in Maupassant's "Une Vie," contrasted with a repulsive study of the younger vigorist who replaces the old Abbe. For the psychology which is anti-clerical in purpose it would be hard to surpass M. Estaunie's wonderful book on the making of a Jesuit, "L' Empreinte," that terrible indictment of an educational system, which aims at turning out, not a man, but a highly specialised tool fit only for a single purpose, its place in a great machine.

These things, however, are less interesting to English people than to others, and the English clergyman is a better subject than the priest for the novelist's art just in this that he is denied none of the privileges of humanity. He has to behave like other men, only to behave better; to set an example as well as to admonish. And from the first you find him figuring in the work of the great novelists. Parson Adams heads the list, a saintly character with the professional weakness for his own sermons; and Parson Trulliber is the contemporary pendant. Then there is Goldsmith's immortial Vicar who is the best presentment in fiction of a good man who is also a good clergyman; though in this mattet, perhaps, standards of excellence have altered. One would not answer for the Vicar's powers of organization. Yorick, in "Tristran Shandy," is not individualised like Corporal Trim, or my Uncle Toby. Sterne's gift of portraiture, was curiously objective, and, indeed, it is as well that he did not exercise it in creating divines less sympathetic to himself than Yorick. Scott, by the necessities of the case, had little to say to the clergy—Dominie Sampson was only a "stickit minister," and the preachers in "Old Mortality" were scarcely represented in their clerical function. Dickens has few white neckcloths in his gallery, and of these few Stiggins and Chadband occur most readily to the memory. Nor was Thackeray much more inclined to the study of this particular human type. But Dr. Portman at the opening of "Pendennis" is worthy of his name, and that says much. It is a fine, full-bodied name, dignitfied and leisured; it smacks of Establishment. Very diffierent is the portrait of the Reverend Charles Honeyman—a type constant through all modifications of fashion in theology in the early Victorian period.

The lady novelists have tried their hand with enthusiasm on "Scenes from Clerical Life." That, as we all know, was George Eliot's debut, and she attained to much greater heights in the same branch of portraiture. Mr. Casaubon is among her masterpieces—a type possible only in the English Church, and one of increasing rarity—the domesticating Mr. Cadwallader, though less prominent in the book is not less admirable, and his type will endure while we have a married clergy, and an Establishment. Mrs. Cadwallader is a creation even more masterly, a type even more recurrent; for with the evolution of the clerical type there has evolved also the type of a cleric's womankind. Mrs. Cadwallader is the vicar's wife par excellence. How George Eliot knew her own country! Charlotte Bronte, who knew nothing but her own parish, and saw that through distorting glasses, had no scraple in taling her father's unhappy curates and stuffing them bodily into Shirley. They recognised themselves—or each other—fast enough and laughed about it, but were presumably no better pleased than any one else would have been. Mrs, Oliphant made her first hit in the "Salem Chapel"—though that is a study rather of the congregation than the minister. (In theory, it may be observed the minister controls the moral conduct of his parish; in practice the parish controls, and severely that, of the minister. This also has its effect on the type.) But the delineator-in-chief of the English clergy and of the clergy's womenkind is of course Anthony Trollope—which is better—Archdeacon Grantly or Mrs. Proudie! At all events, each is drawn with perfect insight. And what hosts of others—clergymen and clergymen's families—bishops, deacons, canons, rectors, prebendaries, curates. That reminds me of Macaulay's eulogium upon Miss Austen, who has drawn, he says, from curates, each of them a typical curate, yet each unmistakable. It is quite true. And what detestable curates! Among the more recent novelists I have a weakness for Mr. R. D. Blackmore's fine old crusted divines—like the Rev. Struan Hales in "Alice Lorraine"—and for at least one creation of Mr. Hardy's—the parson who decided not to have family prayers because he did not want to make a stranger of his guest.

ALL SAINTS' NURSING FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of the following donation to the above fund:—

Mrs. Talati ....Rs. 50.

Yours, &c.,
FRANK M. FLOWER,
Hon. Treasurer, All Saints' Nursing Fund,
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital.

Bombay, April 1.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Tuesday in Easter Week April 2.

6.45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong.
6 p.m.—Prayers—Address and Story of the Cross.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
Services during Holy week.
(Madras Time.)

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and address.

GOOD FRIDAY.

8-30 a.m.—Matins Litany and Pro Communion.
12-3 p.m.—Evensong Three Hours.
6-30 p.m.—Story of the Cross.

As showing the present extraordinary stability of sterling exchange, writes a contemporary, it is worth noticing that throughout the financial year now closing the maximum rate of Council Drafts (in December) was 16·037d., and the minimum rate (in August) was 15·933d.

CORONATION PEERAGES.

It may not be generally known that, if precedent is duly followed, there will be a considerable creation of peerages, together with promotions in the existing peerage at the coronation of the King. On the occasion of George the Fourth's coronation (1821) there were no fewer than twenty-two creations and promotions; and on that of William the Fourth's coronation, ten years later, this precedent was strictly followed, the number of creations and promotions being again twenty-two. But at the coronation of the late Queen (1838) only half that number were bestowed, doubtless owing to the fact that so large a number of coronation peerages had been bestowed within the previous eighteen years. The length of the reign which has just closed leads one to suppose that the Crown will now revert at least to the precedents of 1821 and 1831.

On this supposition it may be of interest to note the character and proportion of the honours bestowed in 1821, 1831, and 1838, amounting in all to no fewer than fifty-five. Baronies were bestowed by George IV on six Irish and Scotch peers and on nine commoners; by William IV. on seven Irish and Scotch peers and on nine commoners: by Queen Victoria on four Irish and Scotch peers and on four commoners, the proportion being thus preserved closely enough throughout, for Georga IV. had also bestowed an English viscounty on an Irish Earl. Turning to promotions, we find that George IV. raised the earldom of Ailesbury to a marquisate, and bestowed earldoms on two viscounts and three barons; William IV. was more profuse, as he bestowed three marquisates, one on the then Earl of Westminster, and the others on the Earls of Cassilis and Breadalbane, who had previously been but barons in the peerage of the United Kingdom. He also raised two viscounties to earldoms, and bestowed the Irish earldom of Ranfurly on an Irish viscount. Queen Victoria's promotions were restricted to one marquisate (Normandy), bestowed on an earl, and two earldoms conferred on barons.

Looking at the precedents given above, it would seem probable that, in any case, peerages of the United Kingdom will be bestowed on Scotch and Irish Peers. As to the commoners who are likely to receive Peerage dignities, one is rather led by these precedents to expect that they will be selected from families of old standing, as, indeed, is not unfitting on these historic occasions. At the Coronation of Queen Victoria the four baronies were bestowed on Sir John Wrottesley of Wrottesley whose baronetcy dated from 1642, and who was descended in the male line from a founder of the Order of the Garter; on Mr. Methuen, of Corsham Court, whose ancestor had negotiated the well-known Methuen treaty with Portugal (1703); on Mr. Hanbury-Tracy, whose title of Sudeley commemorated the ancient inheritance of his wife; and on a younger son of Lord Bessborough, whose wife was a co-heir to the barony of Mauley, and who consequently took De Mauley for his style. This last creation was possibly made in lieu of calling the ancient barony out of abeyance, as was then the fashion. The Crown exercised its prerogative by doing so on no fewer than four occasions in the years 1138-9, and the practice, it may be remembered, was mercilessly satiried by Disraili in his "Sybil. It is possible that the marked revival of interest in historic pomp and ceremony which has been witnessed of late years, and the significant warmth of the welcome given to the style chosen by the King, may lead his Majesty to accentuate the historic continuity of the monarchy, and by reviving some ancient titles in the Peerage of the three kingdoms, and by checking the tendency to recruit a Senate of immemorial origin from the pushful denizens of a land flowing with beer and money.

PECULIARITIES OF SPEAKERS.

Dr. Sir William Russell was the first war correspondent to tell the story of his adventures on the platform. Since then we have had Forbes, Stanley, Villiers, and other journalist lecturers, who have been swept into the net of the famous "impresario!" Major Pond and his predecessors and successors. Mr. Willert Beale (Walter Maynard) was before Pond, and Beale invested in opera singers, and was the friend and manager of Mario and Grisi. At the same time he was the first to introduce the war correspondent on the lecture platform, and his original card was a great one—William Henry Russell. When Russell had prepared his lecture a few friends assembled to hear him read it. Douglas Jerrold was among them. "Russell," he said, "you must learn to read," I know I must," "said Russell," but you will teach me?" I will said Jerrold. "You do yourself an injustice in reading so tamely; listen to me and you will learn how to thrill an audience." This no doubt sounded very egotistical on the part of the bright-eyed little man; but he was in terrible earnest, and had a great regard for Russell. Picking up the lecturer's manuscript he turned over the leaves until he came to the "Battle of the Alma," whereupon he commenced to recite the chapter. The effect was electrical, "and said my friend Beale, relating the incident to me," "while the handful of listeners were tremendously moved by Jerrold's unexpected powers," Russell's own words seemed to be a revelation to their author. Dr. Russell became a frequent visitor at Jerrold's house at Kilburn between the first rehearsal and "the day of execution," so to speak, for Russell, very modest about his work, was, to begin with, also very nervous as a public speaker.

Reminding Dr William Russell of those days not so very long ago, he said, "Yes, Beale's story is more or less correct. I well remembered Jerrold taking up my manuscript, and reading in fine style several passages of the Alma chapter, but I shall never forget the night of the lecture. It was at Willis's rooms. When I peeped through a chink from the back of the stage and saw Lord Lucan and a whole row of distinguished men whom I was inclined to regard as my enemies, and when I looked further and saw a perfect sea of faces. I turned to Willart Beale and said, "I can't do it, I don't feel well. Go on and tell them I am taken ill. It will not be the first time a lecturer has been unable to fulfil his engagements." A minute later Thackeray thrust into my hand a tumbler of champagne, which, after all, was not the best thing in the world for such an emergency and the next moment poor John Deane pushed me on. I heard afterwards that when I appeared several of the hands that had urged me on my wild career were seen to disappear. However, when I found myself there I got on all right. Everybody was very kind, and later, when I had had some experience, I found the work rather agreeable than otherwise."

Thackeray was hardly less nervous than his friend Russell, and broke down wofully upon one occasion as a speaker. His lectures on the Georges, it is not necessary to say, were admirably delivered and immensely successful. As a rule, the satirist and the wit are themselves curiously sensitive of ridicule, not to say criticism, and Thackeray was no exception. He sneered at Albert Smith, attacked Bulwer Lytton and travestied some of his fellow-members of the Garrick Club in his novels. His quarrel with Yates developed in the great man's character a persistent resentment hardly in keeping with certain traits of generosity that more or less atone for instances of conduct that were anything but agreeable. But Thackeray suffered from a a painful malady, and was the victim of a domestic affliction in the acceptance of which he showed a beautiful and pathetic resignation—From "Cigarette Papers," by Joseph Hatton, in the "People."

The plague is spreading with great activity in the Sialkot district. Five new villages have been added to the list—Nadwal, population 192; Mala, 451; Sapwal, 126; Magwal, 387; and Baghiari, 697.

No cholera cases were reported from Jammu from the 18th to the 24th ultimo inclusive. In Kashmir, during the period, excluding Srinagar, there were two cases and one death, but in Srinagar neither cases nor deaths.

Two more villages have become plague infected in the Gurdaspur district, Ramiri, population 888, and Sadwal, population 293. In the Jullundur district other fresh villages have also been attacked, Lanjeri, population 1,331, and Bains, population 1,362. Langeri is a case of re-infection. It suffered from plague in May, 1898. Besides these the village of Upal Dhapa, population 512, in the Phillour tahsil of the Jullundur district, has become infected.

The weekly crop report of the Punjab states that sowings of extra spring crops as well as sugarcane and cotton crops are in progress. Ploughings for other autumn crops continue in Sialkot. Harvesting of rapeseed crop has begun in Ferozepore. Spring crops are ripe in Hissar, and the yield is expected to be above the average in Hissar and Jullundur and good in Peshawar. Standing crops are flourishing in Hissar and there is the prospect of a good crop everywhere. The recent rain has benefited the crops in Sialkot and Dera Ismail Khan. Locusts are said to have damaged the standing crops in parts of Mooltan and slight damage from hail is reported from Shahpur.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

A Toronto newspaper has been exposing a very ingenious advertisement, which has brought the advertise many easily-earned five shillings. The advertiser offered a beautifully-bound book full of good things which every 'sport' should read." The Detective Department, suspecting impure literature, sent five shillings, and received a copy of the Bible? The advertisement recalls another "to those about to become journalists," who were asked to send two shillings for an excellent piece of advise. Those who were attracted by the advertisement receive the simple reply, stolen from "Punch. Don't."

It is within the bounds of possibility that some people may see in the present situation in Parliament something approaching a fulfilment of Grattan's threat after the union between England and Ireland. "You have swept away our Constitution," said the Irish leader; "you have destroyed our Parliament, but we shall have our revenge. We will send into the ranks of your Parliament, and into the very heart of your Constitution, a hundred of the greatest scoundrels in the kingdom."

Connected with a certain well-known English Cathedral there happen to be two honorary dignitaries to whom, for the sake of preserving their incognito and yet retaining the point of the following anecdotes, the names respectively of "Samuel" and "Samuel" may be given. Whilst both were men of very considerable stature the former was a trifle the taller of the two. One morning the two reverened gentlemen were break-fasting at the house of a common a Cathedral superior. Upon the latter entering he found his guests displaying their ample propotions in front of the fire. "Goodness me!" said he, "what enormous fellows you are! Which of you is the taller?" "Oh replied "Samuel" instantly. "I have the advantage by an ell!"

The Heir-Apparent the other day expressed an opinion on gambling which will open the eyes of many people to an unsuspected side of the King's character. "I have a horror of gambling," he said, and should always do my utmost to discourage others who have an inclination for it, as I consider that gambling, like intemperance, is one of the greatest curses which the country can be afflicted with. Horse-racing may produce gambling or it may not, but I have always looked upon it as a manly sport which is popular with Englishmen of all classes—and there is no reason why it should be looked upon as a gambling transaction. Alas? those who gamble will gamble at anything."

King Edward, though he felt at the time of the baccarat case that the Press jumped to conclusions about himself without knowing the facts, has never thought harshly of the newspapers. Once, at an important function at Marlborough House, Sir Francis Knolys said to the King, "Some gentlemen of the Press wish admission, sir." "Oh, show them in," said the King with a laugh; "if they don't obtain admission at the door they'll come in through the ventilator!"

Lord Kimberley, whose illness is causing great sorrow among all parties in and out of Parliament, is one of the statesmen of our time who has never made himself known to the man in the street. He was in touch with Queen Victoria on political matters before any other living statesmen had come in contact with her as a member of the Government. He was a Peer before Lord Rosebery was born, and a member of the Government before Lord Rosebery was out of frocks. He is the only living man who sat through all the Gladstone Cabinets.

Last year, when the Gladstone statue was unveiled in the Lobby of the Houses of Parliament, Lord Kimberley was one of the most interested figures in the little group gathered around it, and he was moved by the occasion to recall his first Cabinet Council. It was Mr. Gladstone's first Cabinet, when Lord Kimberley was a comparatively young man. He began his Cabinet career with a stormy argument with his chief, and, dining with Mr. Gladstone that evening he felt bound to apologise for what he called his pertinacity. Mr. Gladstone, however, would not hear of an apology; "It is the very thing we want," he said. Lord Kimberley once found himself opposed to Queen Victoria on an important question of politics, and he considered it is duty to insist upon his position. The Queen gave way, telling the Minister that time would prove him to be wrong, and Lord Kimberley confessed not long ago that the Queen was right.

Sarasate, the man who makes the fiddle speak, was 57 on Sunday. He has taken his violin all over the world. It has been the companion of the 40 years of his manhood. "Sarasate, my son, wed thy violin, but never a woman," is said to have been the advice which was given him with his first prize at the Paris Conservatoire, and Sarasate has been true to it. His fiddling has brought him an income of ten thousand a year, and a reputation as one of the most remarkable musicians of our time. It is said that when asked the secret of his success, Sarasate replied in some such words as "Six hours a day since I was twelve." If that is true he must have been fiddling for about a hundred thousand hours.

London has never had a more popular bishop than Dr. Winnington Ingram is likely to be. He can hardly be busier at Fulham than he has been in Amen-court. He has delivered scores and hundreds of speeches prepared on the tops of omnibuses and sermons composed in trains; and he is perhaps the only bishop who is in danger of being caught eating his lunch on the Underground Railway. Dr. Ingram not many Sundays ago preached at St. Paul's on "Pain," and at the end of the service a member of the congregation sent up a note saying that he was so pleased with the sermon that he hoped the bishop would use the enclosure as he thought best. The enclosure was a cheque for £100, and it came in the nick of time. A churchwarden had become liable for £100, and the bishop had been at his wits end to know how to pay it.

Sunday was the anniversary of the King's wedding. Thirty-eight years ago last Thursday, Queen Alexandra landed at Gravesend, having received her first English greeting on the way from the Mayor of Margate. The scene as the Prince and Princess crossed over London-bridge was a magnificent and unforgetable one. Three hundred thousand pounds had been spent on the reception, and the crowd which greeted the "Sea-King's daughter from over the sea" was six times greater than the population of the capital she had left.

The wedding was the first Royal wedding to take place in St. George's Chapel for seven hundred years. The Queen looked on in mourning, and the marriage knot was tied by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Jenny Lind was in the choir. There were nine hundred wedding guests, and eight daughters of dukes, marquesses, and earls acted as bridesmaids. The wedding cake was nearly six feet high, and weighed almost a hundred weight. The City gave the Princess a diamond necklace worth ten thousand pounds, the Sunday Schools of England subscribed for a Bible and desk, and the theatres celebrated the occasion by opening their doors free to the public. After the marriage a hundred and eighty deputations waited on the Heir-Apparent at Marlborough House.

They had no respect for thrones, the old members of the old Irish Parliament. Dublin was wild with excitement at the end of the year 1789, when it was rumoured that England and Ireland were to be united, and the scene in the House of Commons was unparalleled. The members brought an old woman from the streets and seated her on the throne, placing a pipe in her mouth and compelling her to smoke. Comedy failing to satisfy them, they prepared for tragedy. They had decided to burn the journals of the House, but a better notion had suggested itself—to hang the Master of the Rolls? Happily, the Master of the Rolls heard of their mad scheme and left the city in time to avert one of the most amazing crimes of political history.

The Irishmen are lively and strong in their language to-day, but nothing has ever been seen or heard in our own Parliament to equal the incidents which were sometimes witnessed in the Irish House of Commons. The speech of a Mr. Martin, who was member for Galway in 1789 absolutely defies reproduction. He denounced a fellow member in language of unprintable disgust, and could not resist the tempation of applying his words also to the member's sister, who sat in the gallery at the time. "These Ponsonbys" he burst out, "are the curse of my country. They are—personally and politically, from that toothless old hag who is now grinning in the gallery, to the white-livered scoundrel who is now shivering on the floor."

When Mrs. Moran questioned Major West's right to his military title at a meeting of the Lewisham Guardians he offered to produce his commission if she would show her marriage certificate. At a recent meeting she had to be forcibly removed by order of the chairman for repeated interruptions and at the close of proceedings produced a dog-whip, with which she furiously struck the major, ejaculating "Scoundrel" "Cur!" "Revenge!" Not at all nonplussed, the latter went on calmly smoking his cigar, and when the other members had dragged away the infuriated lady and summoned the police the major declined to give her into custody. Much amusement was created by the incident among the other guardians.

It may be true that the Parliamentary life is degenerating, and degenerating so fast that if the decline goes on at its present rate respectable men will begin to ask themselves: "Is Parliamentary life worth living?" But it is a mistake to suppose that Parliamentary Hooliganism is a modern growth. It is, if not as old as the hills, at least as old as representative Government, and indeed, much older. It has not even been confined to the House of Commons. Peers, and even Royal Dukes, have been known to spend the time of Parliament—the treasure of the nation, as Mr. Gladstone called it—in fighting and quarrelling.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

IN several German and Swiss towns there are public meteorological posts, little observatories in fact, having a thermometer, a barometer, and a hygrometer which the inhabitants consult, especially if they are likely to travel. The plan is worthy of imitation in our own country. Among the instruments employed are some as yet unfamiliar here—for example, the polymetre, thermo-hygroscope, and weather-telegraph of Herr Lambrecht, a well-known instrument maker of Gottingen. His hygrometers, with a bundle of hairs, not a single hair, are very accurate, and the polymetre is a combined thermometer and hygrometer with numbers giving the dewpoints and the maximum and minimum tensions of water vapour in the atmosphere, corresponding to the readings of the two instruments.

A pocket hygrometer is also among his varieties, and it is useful for invalids or doctors, as it quickly tells damp rooms or other places, and the energy of perspiration, fever, &c. In humid atmospheres the skin perspires badly, and a person feels out of sorts. The skin requires to be stimulated by friction, or hydropathic treatment. Lambrecht's thermohygroscope gives the dew-points on a dial, without any troublesome calculation. It shows the daily variations of the dew-point, and in summer it is better than a barometer for storm-warnings. The weather-telegraph is a combination of barometer and thermo-hygroscope side by side, with instructions marked on it for telling the weather, and it is easily understood by "the man in the street," who can make his own forecast.

A sewing machine for the skin is a recent French notion. It was exhibited by Dr. Paul Michael at the late Congress of Medicine, and is of course intended for the use of surgeons. The instrument is quite small easily held in the hands, and has received the Barbier prize of the Faculte de Medicine. In future a surgeon need not slowly stitch the edges of a wound. With the left hand he keeps the two lips together, and with the right he fastens it by means of little clasps or "agrafes" of nickel having points which only penetrate the epidermis, and are not painful. These catches are applied by the machine, a species of pincer armed with them, which can be disinfected by heating it red-hot.

A remarkable discovery of fossils of the Permain Age of geology has been made at Sokolki (Vologda), Russia, by Professor Amalitzki, of Warsaw. Among them is a new monster pareiosaurus, like that found in South Australia by P. Baini, but having in proportion a bigger head and shorter neck. Some of the skeletons are over 12 feet long. Other fossil reptiles resemble the rhopalodontes, dicynodonters, dinosaurs and stegocephals. It is considered strange that so many great quadrupeds should be found in permian beds which belong to the primary series of rocks. Their likeness to the reptiles of South Australia, which are mostly ascribed to the Frias beds, reveals an insensible transition of creatures at the end of the primary and beginning of the secondary periods. Moreover, this discovery shows that as far north as 60 degrees of latitude there was at the permianera a fauna and flora which was thought localised in India and Arica.

According to M. Janssen, the well-known French astronomer, the sudden appearance of a new star in Perseus may be explained by the oxygen present in its atmosphere suddenly combining with the hydrogen and producing light, heat, and water vapour. This change might happen in a star when the temperature is lowered to a certain point.

The new chemical substance, sulphammonium, discovered by Moissau, a compound of sulphur and ammonium, combines readily with ammonia. It has a remarkable spectrum which can be used to detect very slight traces of sulphur. At low temperatures it can form sulphides with metals or oxides.

A new transformer giving a "pressure" of 50,000 volts from a primary current having only 110 volts has been submitted to the French "Societe de Physique" by M. Villard. It gives a spark 24 centimetres long between metal points, and 18 centimetres between balls. By means of two sets of condensers two different sources of electricity of the same or different powers can be obtained from it.

The Mitchell coal-cutting machine of the Sullivan Co., Chicago, has a chain of cutting blades in two paralzels, driven by electric motors, and cutting gashes in the seam, thus isolating blocks four or five feet long. By its means a mass of coal 50 or 60 yards long and as thick can be detached in an hour.

It appears from experiments of M. Demoussy that seeds germinate in distilled water if the distillation is made in glass, not in copper, as copper checks the growth.

The Rontgen rays and the wireless telegraph have made a very quick "interrupter" of the electric circuit desirable in producing the "X" rays and the sparks which cause the messages. M. Guerre, Rue de Villiers, Neuilly-sur-Seine, has invented some with mercury contacts, which are giving satisfaction.

The Parisian local railways are considering the adoption of electric traction for steam, and several of the tramways are now run by electricity, for example the lines to Auteuil, Sceaux, and Vincennes. It is also proposed to make a fast line of electric railways from Brussels to Antwerp. The German Emperor has decreed a line from Berlin to Hamburg and it is probable that the waterfalls of the Alps will be utilised shortly for the neighbouring railways.

In the "Hunterian Oration" of Mr. N. C. Macnamara, he deals with the earliest crania of Europe, firstly the ape-like Neanderthal skulls of the Old Stone Age, secondly the well-shaped skulls of the early New Stone Age, sometimes called Iberian. After these, in the latter part of the New Stone Age, a very tall, fair long-headed race, the long "dolmen builders," appear on the scene. From their domestic animals they seem to have come from Asia. Their skeletons, six feet four inches long, found at Mentone and elsewhere, indicate that they were probably the "giants" of old tradition. A broad-headed people also found their way from Asia into Northern Europe about the same period; and in the succeeding Bronze Age "Mongoloid" broadheaded people, the "lake dwellers" of Switzerland, came from the East, and were traders in bronze. His views are somewat at variance with those of other authorities.

Mr. Clarence Waterer draws attention to the protective markings on his cat, which give it the appearance of having its eyes open when asleep, and its mouth open when shut. Something similar can be seen on other cats, and in a wild state the simulation might be useful.

The German South Polar Expedition is likely to start next August. The ship is on the stocks at Howaldt Works, Kiel, and is 150 feet long by 36 feet in beam. She will have a triple covering of wood 30 inches thick to resist the pressure of the ice, and be without port-holes or windows. She will be fully rigged in addition to her engines, and make seven knots. There will be five officers, four scientific men, and a crew of twenty. A captive balloon and 50 Siberian dogs will be taken.

Tunis is to have an automobile service from Tunis to Bizerta and Medjez el Bab, and another from Sousa to Sfax.

Heavy automobiles for traction are to be adopted in the Belgian Army. The horses will not all be sold. A reserve will be kept in case of fire. The automobiles will be more economical than horse waggons.

Professor Marey is a pioneer in chronophotography, by which a semblance of life and movement in given to photographs, and it is proposed to present a medal of honour to him. His work has led to the kinetoscope of Edison and the cinematograph "living pictures" which under various names are well known at variety halls.

The Observatory on Mount Etna, being situated at a height of 2,950 metres, at the foot of the central creater and only 300 metres below the summit, it has been assumed that the ground on which it is built must be almost continually in a state of tremor. To show how unfounded the supposition is, Messrs. A. Ricco and L. Franco have made a comparative study of the tromometric records from the observatory there and from that at Catania, the instrument employed being the normal tromometer 1 1-2 metre long, and the readings being taken six times a day for nearly eight years. In 46 per cent. of the observations on Etna, and in 62 per cent. of those at Catania, the tremometer was found to be in motion. The higher figure at Catania, is partly due to the influence of external agents; for, when the sea is rough, the tromometer there is newer still, while on the mounoain it is unaffected. Also taking only those observations made when the wind was strong, or very strong, the tromometer on Etna, was in motion in 59 per cent. of all such cases, and that at Catania in 94 per cent. On the other hand, when there was little or no wind and the sea was nearly, or quite, smooth, the corresponding figures are 38 for Etna and 69 for Catania.

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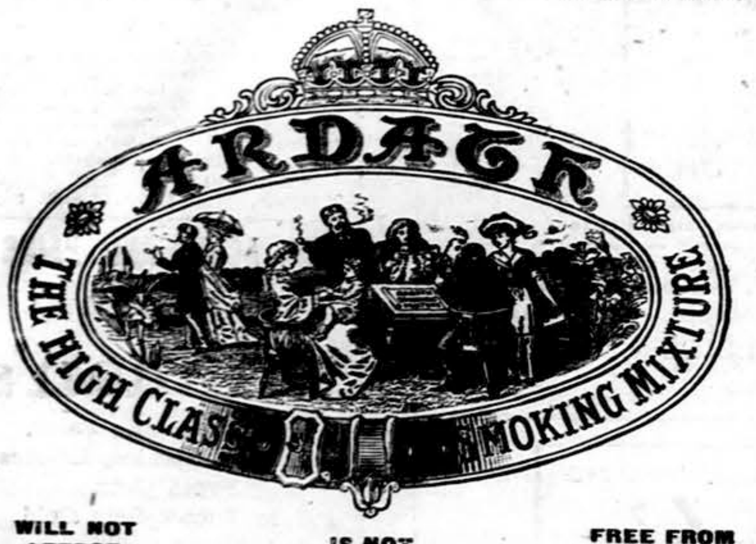
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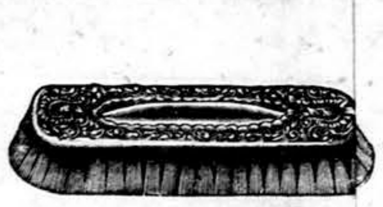
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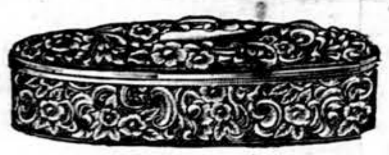
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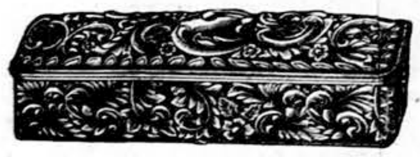
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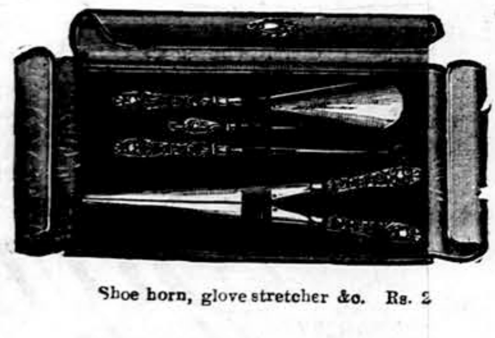
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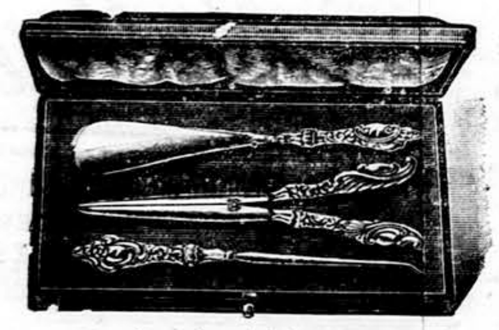
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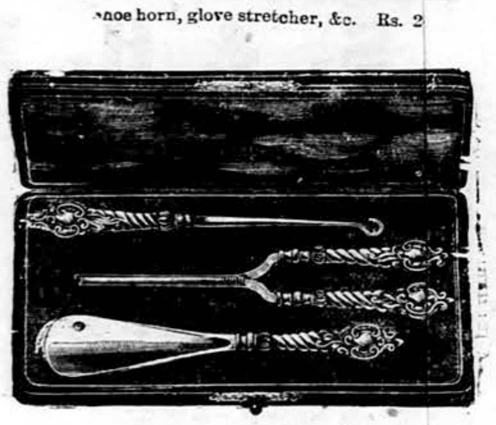
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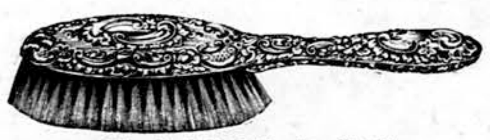
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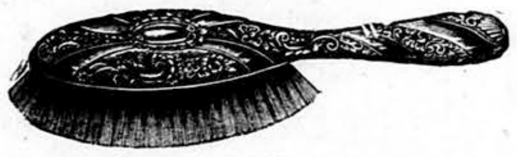
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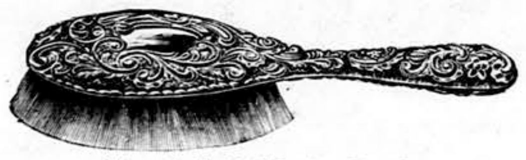
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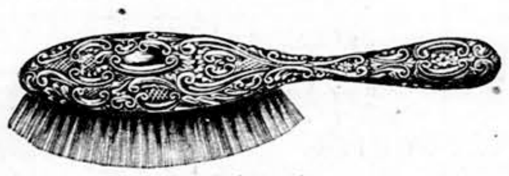
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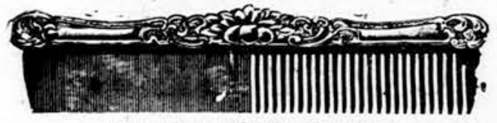
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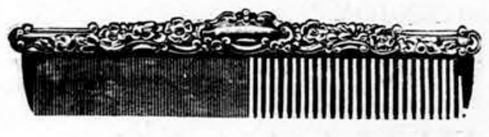
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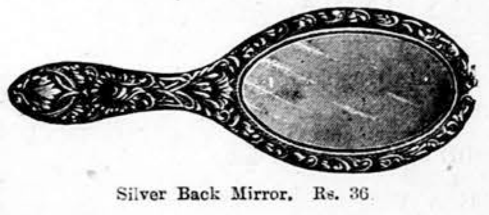
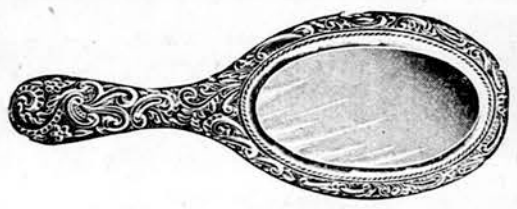

Silver Back Mirror, Rs. 36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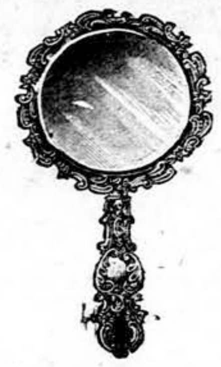
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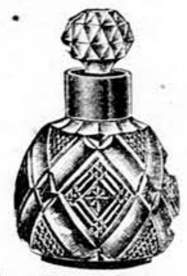
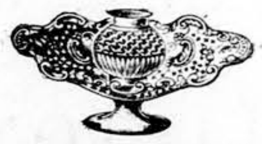

Silver Toilet Bottle, Rs. 15.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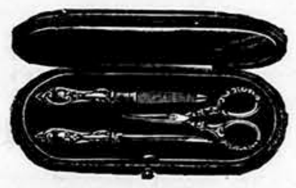
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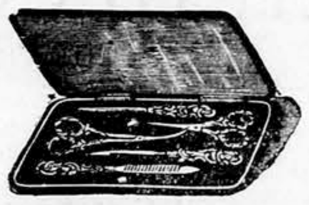
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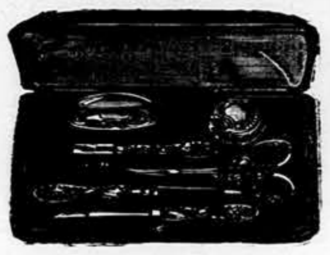
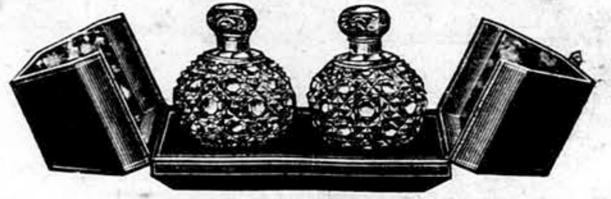

Manicure Set, Rs. 46.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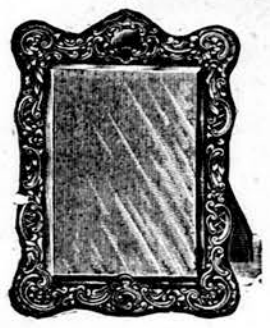
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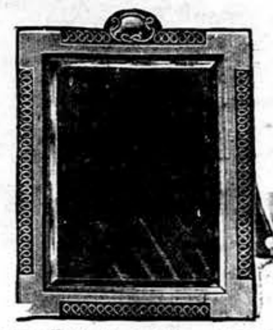
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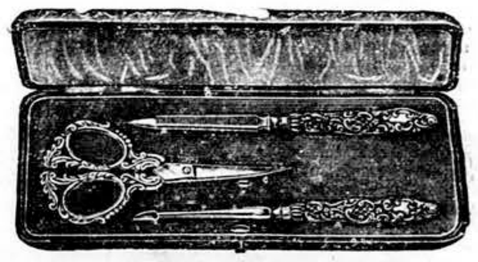
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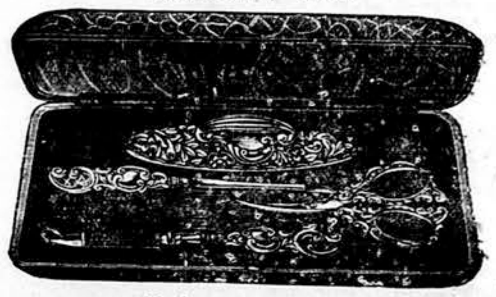
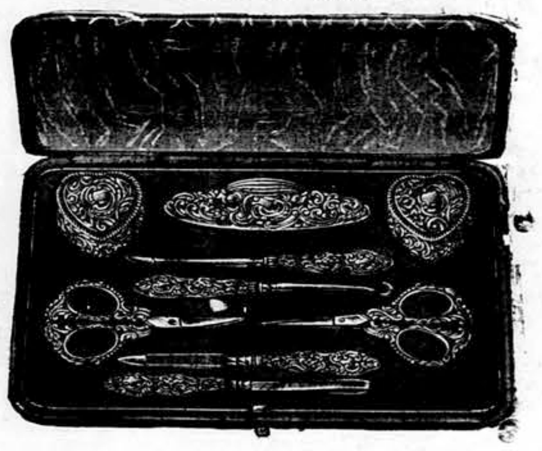

Manicure Set, Rs. 33.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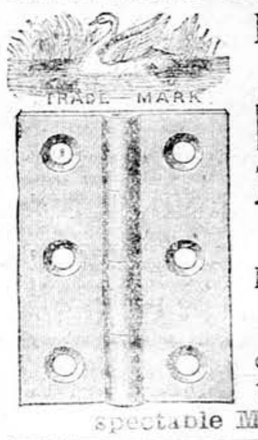

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co